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THE
NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE,
AND
JOURNAL OF THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

EDITED BY
JOHN YONGE AKERMAN,
FELLOW AND SECRETARY OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

VOL. XV.

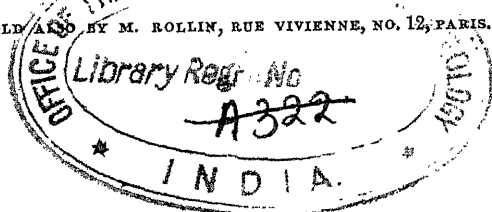
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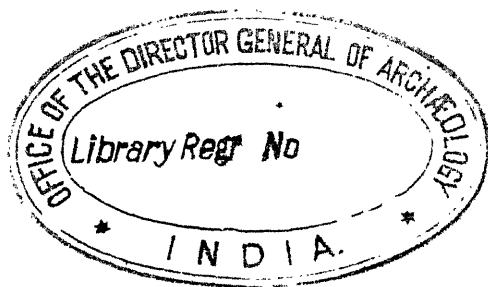


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TO
JOHN LINDSAY, ESQ.,
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THIS
OUR FIFTEENTH VOLUME
IS
INSCRIBED.



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ERRATA.

Page	15	line 17	<i>for</i> from the first reading, <i>read</i> from the first, the reading.
"	70	" 3,	<i>for</i> 1672, <i>read</i> 1701.
"	105	" 3,	<i>for</i> Bust of Charles Rex, <i>read</i> Bust of Charles I. to the right.
"	"	" 11,	<i>for</i> Gayza. <i>read</i> Gonzaga.
"	"	" 12,	<i>for</i> Duke of Mantua, <i>read</i> Duke and Duchess of Mantua.

NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE.

I.

ANSWER TO REMARKS BY JOHN EVANS, ESQ., ON
"THE COINS OF CUNOBELINE, AND OF THE
ANCIENT BRITONS."

AS I am favoured with an opportunity of replying to the strictures on the above work, part of which has appeared in the form of separate papers in the *Journal of the British Archæological Association*, and part otherwise, and which is intended for further publication in a separate volume, I shall proceed to do so with all possible brevity, not to trespass unnecessarily on the pages of the valuable periodical in which this indulgence is allowed me, or needlessly to occupy the time of its readers.

The gentleman from whom the remarks proceed, I am necessitated to observe, by no means expresses himself with a candid spirit of inquiry. He frequently makes objections which merely are so because he leaves something behind unnoticed, and does not always set forth correctly and fully the points he proposes to answer, but evinces a certain degree of misrepresentation; instances of which will be seen

presently. It is much to be regretted, indeed, that he should come forward at all to contest matters which, by progressive development, are become so clear, since he writes somewhat too late in the day, and too much at variance with one or two conclusive facts, which are now come to light, for any real case in favour of his views to exist.

Part and parcel of his other misstatements, is the slur which he attempts to cast on the engravings of the work, which is perfectly unwarrantable, as they are all executed by a very skilful artist, who is answerable for them, and are not exceeded in correctness in numismatic points by any work which has appeared. In the instance he specifically mentions, his mistake on this head will be shown; and had he mentioned more, his errors might have been shewn to a greater extent.

Before answering his various criticisms, I feel it due to refer to the principles on which my explanations of ancient British coins are based; a new system I may call it, though properly speaking, no other ought ever to have existed, which, had it been the case, numerous errors so commonly entertained on the subject would have been avoided.

To set forth the new system, I must first state what its predecessor has been. Here I must beg not to be misconstrued in the remarks which it will be necessary for me to make, as I am far from meaning any disparagement to other numismatists of the present time who have treated of British coins, but wish to draw their attention to the defects of that certainly very peculiar path of inquiry which they have hitherto almost exclusively pursued, and which defects it may be useful to point out. There is no preceptor, it must be allowed, like experience. If the old system is not efficacious in producing practical results should it not be

relinquished, and a more rational method adopted? Where is the utility of pertinaciously adhering to a system which it may be shewn is neither favourable to the consistent explanation of the more obscure points of the British coinage, nor to classification? The following may be given as its leading principles, which are too obviously found in various publications to need particular reference.

According, then, to the old system of explaining British coins, which has been alluded to, ancient Britain was considered, during the coining period, pretty much in the light of a province under the influence of the Romans; and, with the views now spoken of, it almost seems supposed that the Roman tax-gatherers were stationed at various places in the country to collect the tribute; and especially that part of the island nearest Gaul, the state of the Belgæ was deemed to have been under their control. In conformity with this alleged position of affairs, the coinage of the ancient Britons, of which I now come to speak, was regarded as a servile imitation of that of Rome; the better specimens struck by the Roman coiners in Britain, in the employment of the British rulers, who left these artists unrestrained to strike what types, and inscribe what legends they pleased, whilst the inferior specimens were considered as struck by native artists, who inserted for legends letters and words nearly at hazard; indeed, instances might be adduced where, under this system, a legend on a British coin, not understood, has been interpreted to mean absolutely nothing.

Together with this, the geographical divisions of the various states as usually understood from Ptolemy and other ancient sources, and as received in their general features by Camden, Horsley, and others, are in a great measure disregarded; and as to chronology no just distinc-

tion is always observed between the times of Cæsar and those of Claudius, as relating to British affairs.

The foregoing are the leading characteristics of what may be described as the old system, erroneous enough, but adopted very generally at the present day. In lieu of this, I have brought forward, in my work on British coins, a very different one, which I submit is far preferable to adopt. There is in reality no foundation to suppose the Romans had domination in the island during the coining period. On the contrary, Strabo, who wrote in the reign of Augustus, expressly informs us that the Romans in his time had no garrisons in the island, and had given up the tribute, and only levied custom-house duties in their ports in Gaul on goods conveyed to and from Britain. Where then would be the inducement for British kings to Romanise altogether in their coinage, and to relinquish their own national ideas? And where is the probability that they would not direct the Roman artists they employed as to the form of their legends, and what they wished represented on their coins? Indeed, that they left them wholly to follow their own views in introducing Latin legends on British coins is a manifest absurdity, as the occurrence of no Latin word can be proved on them; the title REX, which some of them exhibit, being also a Celtic word. In a different case this same word REX, on a coin of Juba II., the Numidian king, or in some similar instance, may be a proof of a coinage servilely following that of Rome, where it may be inferred that the word had no existence in the language of the country; but in the British coinage in which it had, the same inference is not deducible.

Latin inflexions, it is true, occur on British coins, which have indubitably proved very deceptive to many numismatists, and induced them erroneously to think that they

had to do with quasi-Roman coins. The state of the case seems to have been, that the ancient Celtic, like most other languages of antiquity, was not without its full share of inflexions and varied terminations. We find traces of these being Grecised in portions of the Gaulish coinage obviously resulting from communications of the Gauls with the Greeks; and the difference is, that in Cuno-beline's coins we find these terminations Latinised, apparently originating from that monarch's attachment to Rome. Too much stress should not be laid on this. A Celtic word should not be considered as having become Latin from having its termination Latinised, any more than it should be regarded as having become Greek when the Greek form is applied in the same way.

It has seemed to me most consistent to view the British coinage as having its own proper nationality; to regard the Britons as not forgetting that they were Celts; and to suppose that though they adopted various Roman types, yet that they rather followed, as a general pattern, the coinage of their brother Celts of Gaul, as to the letter and spirit of it. This I denominate the new system for the explanation of British coins; and it is what I have advocated in my various researches, as most successful in solving the difficulties with which the study of them is involved.

From a comparison of the two systems, I deduce the two following propositions. First, that ancient British coins cannot be explained correctly to any extent by the old system; and, secondly, that they may be so by the new system here proposed.

It may seem strange, that a system so unwarranted by fact as the old one should have ever predominated, and that that other, to which I have adverted, should have ever been

neglected; yet so it is, and the result of adopting the new system is the discovery of the true key for explaining the ancient moneys of our island.

Let us enquire what have been the results of the old system? As might have been expected, rather unpropitious, Take, for instance, the theory which has lately been brought forward at various times, the supposed servile following by the Britons of certain types of Augustus and Tiberius, in which an hereditary descent from Julius Cæsar was expressed. This theory has been extended to many of the ancient moneys of the island; and it has been presumed, that a genealogical descent is to be found on them too. For instance, in respect to Cunobeline, the ruler, as it may be said advisedly, over a large portion of the Belgian Gauls, or Firbolgi, in Britain, his coins reading CVNOBELINI TASCIOVANI. F. implying Cunobeline, leader of the Firbolgi, have been interpreted, Cunobeline, son of Tasciovanus. I will not stop to inquire how this explanation corresponded, particularly when the coins of the Hon. Mr. Neville, and Mr. Wigan were discovered reading not *filius*, but FIR: but when the same principle was transferred to the explanation of the coins of the southern Belgæ of Britain, the Belgæ of Ptolemy, who will not be disputed, I presume to have been really Firbolgi; nothing but utter confusion of chronology took place in supposing Vericus the son of the Comius of Cæsar, when there is the interval of ninety-four years between the mention of the one and the other in history: and it has ended also in a confusion of every just principle, in supposing if Vericus were the son of Comius, that it would be a circumstance to be inserted on a Celtic coin, after such a lapse of time, or, indeed, at all, as we are not informed that Comius was deified like Julius Cæsar, or was otherwise a person so important to the

Britons as that commander was to the Romans. To make the matter the worse, this theory, as applied to the Britons of this quarter, supposes four of the southern Belgian princes in Britain, all in fact considered known, in the same predicament, all sons of Comius, and desirous amidst their cares of state to perpetuate their father's name on their moneys, though deceased, as to some of them certainly, so long before.

Again, what have been the results as to classification? Amidst an unexampled number of new types, which have been found of late years, the progress is very trifling. The types have been too much misunderstood, under the old system, to admit readily of arrangement. Little, indeed, has been attempted, and the writer of the remarks himself, if he wishes for classification in his researches on British coins must necessarily adopt one based upon and formed under the new system I have described; for it is pretty certain that he can have no extended classification by the old.

Under the new system, classification in considerable detail is attainable; and, in proof of the assertion, I may be perhaps excused in referring to Parts VII. VIII. X. XII. XIII. XV., and to several other subsequent ones, of the coins of Cunobeline, etc., applying to the Brigantes, Iceni, etc., besides the types properly belonging to Cunobeline, which are treated of in other places of it; and the coins of this monarch are generally very distinct from those assignable to other British princes.

The foregoing statements appear fully to justify me from the censures of the writer of the remarks as to the general principles of my interpretation of ancient British coins; and they are statements which otherwise seem duly required to be brought forward to shew the inutility of researches on

the basis of the former defective system to which I have alluded. Could anything have been effected with the unpromising materials which it supplies, the various able numismatists who have endeavoured from time to time to arrange the British coinage, and explain its difficulties, would have had more complete success ; but from the hitherto slow advance made in the illustrations of these our ancient moneys, it is certainly an inducement to embrace the new system proposed, which offers a more practicable classification than otherwise attainable, and definite and consistent explanations as well.

I shall now advert to the criticisms and points of attack selected by the author of the remarks, in which he appears to shew but little judgment. All his observations, indeed, bear evident marks of having been drawn up in extreme haste, and with such a defective selection of topics, that when his misconceptions are set right he is generally sufficiently refuted, by the proper answer to, and the clearing up of, his own objections. However, though vindicating my views on the subject of British coins, thus questioned, I must at the same time specify, with respect to my own researches, that I have seen occasion for alterations on a few points among the numerous topics discussed. It is now more than five years since the first of these papers was printed, and the discoveries of British coins have been extremely numerous since, and have given some unexpected results. Several numismatic features have thus appeared in new lights, and hence the indulgence has been claimed and exercised, of rectifying and even entirely changing from time to time, a few explanations which have been most of them very subordinate. This is an indulgence which of course must be conceded to all writers on these topics ; and the writer of the remarks may make what use

he pleases of this avowal. However, to continue, I will now examine some of his principal objections.

First, to give a specimen of what we may charitably suppose was a result of the precipitation to which I have just alluded, he says (*Numismatic Chronicle*, Vol. XIV., p. 140), that I interpret the name Timancius, on the Angora inscription, merely from the three first letters, whereas he omits to say that there is a corroboration in the ancient British Chronicles, from the occurrence of the name of Cunobeline's father in several very closely approximating forms (see pp. 11, 58, 62, 75, and 197, of the *Coins of Cunobeline, etc.*) where several variations of the name are mentioned, as Teneuvan, Tenuantius, Theomantius, Themantius and Temancius, the last being given by Henry of Huntingdon, in his *De Origine*, and by Fabian. This makes the interpretation of the three letters quite a different thing.

Now, had the writer of the remarks stated the above, and various other corroborative circumstances referred to in my pages, he would have so completely refuted himself as to have left me nothing to add. For instance, it was a British king that was meant by the name in the inscription, and the time of the British disputes with Rome, as mentioned by Strabo, when the alleged submission of the British kings to Augustus appears to have been made, would have agreed exactly with the date of Cunobeline's father Timancius. Observe, besides, that his name, if expressed on the inscription, as it probably was, TIM(AN), for the Celtic Timandh, would only have consisted of five letters, of which we have three.

The next passage of his remarks I may allude to, is that (*Numismatic Chronicle*, p. 129) where he expresses his opinion, that if TASCIO be a title, it is hardly compatible that it should appear on the same coin as REX. In answer,

I at one time entertained a similar doubt myself, (see the Coins of Cunobeline, etc. p. 15, and Journal of the British Archæological Association for 1845, p. 235); but, from a comparison of British types since, I now think the title as answering to the Latin *imperator*, solely applied to the commander of the military forces, and not to the political ruler of a kingdom, and consequently that there is no inconsistency in the occurrence of the two on a coin. This is fully confirmed by the circumstance that the title *tascio*, under the form *tagos*, was in use in Thessaly, and that we find an instance mentioned by Herodotus, v. 63, in which the tagos had the title of *Βασιλεὺς*, which is the same as *rex*. Here appears to be sufficient numismatic correspondence, as also is explained in my page 202, with the legend on Cunobeline's coin, CVNOBELINVS REX. TASC. (see Ruding's Annals of the Coinage, plate v. 19).

The writer of the remarks inquires why TASCIO, if a title, should occur as a sole legend on coins, as it sometimes does. In answer, it may be observed, however foreign this custom may be to modern ideas, the same form seems to have prevailed in the cognate coinage of Gaul, where we have names inscribed as (VERC)INGETORIXS, EPILOS., etc., for sole legends which we may regard as titular. Among the Celts, titular designations seem to have passed more as quasi-personal names than we can trace to have been the custom in other countries. We should then, perhaps, see no more in TASCIO, as a sole legend, than Cunobeline's predilection for this titular distinction; and admitting that his coinage was the first that was inscribed in Britain, no confusion would arise from adopting the mode.

Another objection of the writer of the remarks is (Numismatic Chronicle, p. 137) in reference to moneys assigned to Caractacus, that the K on the coin, reading in Greek

letters KEPATI (KERATI), is not a letter, but merely the tying of the lion's skin round the neck of the wearer. That, however, it is considered a letter, very good authority may be referred to (see the *Numismatic Chronicle*, for July, 1849, p. 93,) where the reading is pronounced to be very plainly MEPATI) see also the *Archæologia* for 1850, vol. XXXIII. p. 182, as also Mr. Tupper's *Farley Heath*, 18mo. 1850, p. 19). It is true, that in all those places this letter is read as an M, which seems more properly a K, but that the writer of the remarks should, in opposition to these authorities, pronounce it no letter at all, may excite surprise.

But he further objects to Greek letters being used in the legends of the coins of Caractacus, though he admits that they occur on some of the types of Cunobeline, as indeed we find in the *Numismatic Journal*, vol. I., p. 222, and in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, Vol. VII., p. 83. He appears not to be aware that Greek characters were almost in promiscuous use in the cognate coinage of Gaul. Likewise he omits to notice that there is authority for the orthography of the name of the British hero as Caratacus, rather than as Caractacus, which makes a near approach to the KERATI(K) of our coins, as well as to the form CEARATIC in common letters, which Camden appears to have met with. Further, he forgets that the war which prevailed with the Romans at the time may have given a degree of currency to Greek legends, so as to have brought them into occasional use at least: and, besides that, these coins were copies of Greek types in which the Greek language was of course adopted.

Against the assignation of the coins CORI, CATTI, QVANGEO, as in the *Coins of Cunobeline, etc.* pp. 38, and 119, the writer of the remarks also directs his shafts (Nu-

numismatic Chronicle, p. 139), principally attacking the reading of Mr. Beesley's type, QVANGEO, which is supposed to apply to the Cangi, one of the states of ancient Britain. But the lettering of that type, as also the whole coin, is in an unexampled fine state of preservation, equal to its state and condition when first struck, whereas the British Museum specimen, cited by the writer of the remarks, has suffered greatly from attrition, and much of the letters has disappeared. The Bodleian specimen, which he also quotes, is, according to Wise's Bodleian Catalogue, fol. 1750, plate xvi. 3., much in the same state, and if perfectly legible and well preserved legends are to be altered at caprice from legends of coins in a state of great decay and obliteration, there is an end, in that case, of all certainty in numismatic inquiries.*

He has made an objection, however, arising from this incorrect method of proceeding, and it must be attended to. In result of conclusions so obtained, he calls the reading QVANGEO, "a fine specimen of the effect of a vivid imagination." Now it so happened, that when the coin was exhibited by the proprietor at a meeting of the Numismatic Society, the 22nd December, 1842, the reading it received was very similar, and here, perhaps, I may be excused for going into details to shew some points connected with the subject, and which, indeed, are necessary to explain it properly.

We may find then this inscription given in the Proceedings of the Numismatic Society for 1842, p. 88, as OVANTEO. A communication, however, in the Gentleman's Magazine, for July, 1843, p. 39, from a correspondent at Northampton (Mr. Pretty), incidentally notices the reading of the first letter as a Q, and that this was rather obviously the case the report of the meeting in the same

periodical, for January, 1843, p. 78, materially confirms, where we find it given as QVANTEO. Indeed, what appears to be the cedilla of the Q, is very clear on Mr. Beesley's type, as also on the Museum specimen. As OVANTEΘ, QVANTEΘ or QVANTEO, then, the reading would have continued current, and my variation consists only in reading the fifth letter not as a T, but as a G (see *Coins of Cunobeline, etc.*, p. 38), it having the form of an inverted L, the orthography of the word being in fact not QVANTEΘ, but QVANTEΘ, and a G in that form often occurs on Gaulish coins, and the Gaulish coinage should be, in many respects, a guidance for the British. Let the reader then judge what becomes of his remark of a "vivid imagination," etc? I need only add, that nothing more is required for a person to be perfectly convinced of the actual lettering of the coin, than to see the well-preserved specimen to which I have alluded. The Q and the Γ are very plain. Whether they are to be read as an O and a T is a matter of numismatic option and selection. In neither case will my classification of the coins CATTI, CORI, etc. be detrimented, for, if the legend be read, not as I have proposed, but OVANTEΘ, then it may be easily comprehended, that from the rim being imperfect, which is the case in this specimen, the preceding letters may have been removed, and the whole inscription, originally, have been as suggested by the Marquis De Lagoy (see *Coins of Cunobeline, etc.* p. 122), (TRIN)OVANTEΘ, that is as applying to the Trinobantes, who, we know were a powerful state of ancient Britain.

As, then, an error in assigning a subordinate type will not affect the class, admitting that there is an error, which is not shown, it is justifiable to assert, that the writer of the remarks has not set aside the general assignment of these types, and as, in other instances, he is not able to bring

forward other coins than those I have suggested as applying to the sons of Cunobeline, or than those assigned to the Iceni, Brigantes, etc., or to negative the reasons on which such several appropriations are founded, I am warranted in supposing that the various classifications in my work may be worthy of confidence.

The class in question, which has been the subject of the foregoing remarks, and which is composed of coins bearing the legends CATTI, QVANGETH, BODVOC, ATT, CORI and COMVX, I have assigned as ancient British provincial coins, or quasi-provincial coins, as I find on them the names of ancient British provinces, states, and communities, and nothing else. They were not classified previously; and it is open to any one to give them a name which will better describe them.

Of a piece with several other similar passages in his observations, are his flourishes on one or two occasions respecting theorising, of which it is difficult to see the utility, as he can only properly assume what he proves on that point, of which he appears to have no cause to boast.

Respecting, however, what he is pleased to style theorising, various conclusions may seem strange to him from his not having taken the pains to trace the intermediate steps. Let the writer of the remarks adopt the system here proposed to him, as also the classification of the various coins which has been submitted, and it may be, perhaps, safely asserted, that he will find but few of the explanations proposed but what are sufficiently methodical.

In the same style are remarks regarding imagination, in the engraving of Mr. Wigan's coin with its legend. I have alluded to the engravings before, and the artist, in this instance, is perfectly accurate in representing the inscription with a concluding R, and the wild boar of the device feeding

on a plant, and not with a serpent in its mouth, as the coin has sometimes been delineated. So far from overcharging, he has, on the contrary, not expressed, in the facsimile of the legend of Mr. Neville's coin, the final R, so completely and perfectly formed as it in reality exists. By what inadvertence, or haste, the correct readings were overlooked by those who first engraved these types, seems a mystery. The defect, however, is now remedied, for the benefit of numismatic science, and it may be, perhaps, allowable for me to refer to the opinions of those who are well qualified to judge in the matter, and which are so much to the point. The reading FIR, on both coins, was fully admitted and acknowledged by Mr. C. Roach Smith, and Mr. Fairholt, who certainly, in the first instance, were rather prepossessed with opposite views. It was likewise similarly received by Mr. Cuff, and by Dr. Plomley, of Maidstone. The FIR on Mr. Wigan's coin, was from the first reading of the owner of it, and of Mr. Cureton, and of the Rev. J. E. Shepherd, of Luddesdown, near Rochester, a gentleman well known as a numismatist. Thus, then, the reading stands confessed on the two coins, TASC. FIR. and being there it may be asked what undue flight of imagination has been exercised in either of the two instances?

Respecting the reading of the third coin VREIS. R., for there are three now which more particularly illustrate some of the obscurer parts of the ancient British coinage; the writer of the remarks points it wrongly. There is no period after the VRE on the coin, but there is one between the S and the R, though it is accidentally omitted in the engraving, as given in the *Coins of Cunobeline, etc.*, p. 209, and in the *Journal of the Arch. Assoc.* for 1851, p. 27. This is very material in the reading of the legend, for, unless the

pointing be duly observed, we cannot obtain the form VREIS. R. which seems to be the real legend of the obverse. Here, it may be observed by the way, that the word VREIS, interpreted as the name of the king of the Iceni, mentioned by Tacitus, strongly reminds one of the Cambrian name Rhys, of the Middle Ages, with which indeed it probably was identical: and it may be added, that it is the TASCI of the reverse of this type, part of the word TASCIO, which affords such clear numismatic evidence on points under present discussion.

The writer of the remarks, however, attempts to raise some doubts as to the genuineness of this coin, which, as the proprietor, who has now had it in his possession for many months, never knew that any existed till he saw the remarks in print, need not be considered very serious. Let it briefly be observed, as to any doubts of it, that this type being of a different coinage of ancient Britain from the Cunobeline series, its variations in its details from the types of that monarch, are actually rather indications of genuineness than proofs to the contrary.

The writer of the remarks is a strong advocate for interpreting the TASC. F. and even the TASC. FIR. of British coins, to which I have alluded before, and which reading he appears virtually to admit, as TASCIOVANI FILIVS. Arguing from the French words *apôtre*, derived from *apostolus*, and *épître*, derived from *epistola*, he thinks that FIR may be a barbarous contraction for *filius*. In answer to this, it may be observed, that Mr. Wigan's type, which has the legend FIR. being one of the best executed of those of Cunobeline, was probably produced by a Roman artist in Cunobeline's employment; and the reading is supported by Mr. Neville's type, which is from a different die. This

appears to be decisive; and thus, with the evidence of TASC. FIR. being of actual occurrence on the two coins, and VREIS. R. TASCI. on Mr. C. Roach Smith's recent specimen, which, as being accompanied by the symbol of the Icenî, shews no reference was intended to the family of Cunobeline, I am at loss to see the utility of controverting points which are so clear.

The FIR of the two legends, I have observed before, is to be interpreted FIR(BOLG), which interpretation is also to be applied to the letter F where it singly occurs on British coins. Regarding the objection that FIRB. would have been the contraction for FIRBOLG, and not FIR. for that FIR takes in no portion of the generic name Belgæ, and that FIR only signifies men, the due reply seems to be, that from the name having been in use for many centuries, the two parts of it may have become altogether amalgamated, and passed for one word, so that the three first letters, or even the commencing letter, may have been sufficient for a reference to it.

Respecting, however, this topic of the Firbolgi, the invaders of Ireland, it may be required to mention some authorities, to shew that they were actually the same race as the Belgæ of Britain. I may accordingly direct attention to the following:—(1.) O'Brien's *Irish Dictionary*, 8vo. 1832, at the word "Bolg," where this opinion is very decidedly expressed. (2.) O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, 4to. 1685, part i. p. 14, and part ii. p. 73, likewise fully concurring. (3.) Keating's *History of Ireland*, fol. 1723, pp. 14 and 40, asserting the same thing. (4.) Dr. O'Connor's *Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores*, 4to. 1814—1826, vol. i., *Prolegomena*, p. 60, vol. ii. pp. 29, 160, vol. iii. pp. 6, 10, 20, 29, to the same effect; and, lastly, (5.) the *Book of Lecan*, a volume of *Irish Annals in Erse*, fol. 283, as quoted by

Keating, p. 14, which states the language spoken by the Firbolgi to have been called "Belgaid."*

The name Firbolg, for Belgæ, has only been found as yet, it is believed, in Irish writers. It is a pure Celtic word, and it was the sooner merged because the latter appellation, Belgæ, seems to have superseded the first. They appear, indeed, even to have been sometimes called Belgæ, by ancient Irish writers themselves (see Dr. O'Connor's work, vol. ii. pp. 29 and 160). The name Firbolgi appears to have been lost in the general name of Britons, long before the date of the earliest Welch literature now extant; and it is noticeable that there is but a rare occurrence of even the name Belgæ in the chronicles or other similar ancient sources.

I may now advert to the supposed conquests of the Belgæ or Firbolgi, north of the Thames, in the reality of which the writer of the remarks does not seem inclined to concur. Here I may remind him, that even M. Thierry, the author of the History of the Norman Conquest, mentions the conquests of the Coranians or Coritani, a tribe of foreigners from the Continent, of parts of Britain, south of

* A proof, likewise, of the identity of the Firbolgi and Belgæ, is derivable from the *Historia Britonum*, of Nennius, in which we are informed that the Firbolgi captured the isle of Man, an event which, according to the writers of Ireland, seems to be placed after their expulsion from that country.

The common editions of Nennius say, "*Buile (Bolg.) autem cum suis tenuit Euboniam:*" but the Dublin edition of Nennius, from Erse manuscripts, 4to. 1847, p. 48, has, in the corresponding place, "*Fir bolg imorro ro gabsat Manaïnd,*" which informs us that it was the Firbolgi who possessed themselves of the island. This correction places us in possession of a fact, and makes the common text intelligible, which was not so before.

the Humber. These Coranians may be regarded as one of the tribes of the Firbolgi, who passed over to the island. These appear to have been the invaders mentioned in Tysilio's Chronicle; and, it is believed, not otherwise recorded in the other chronicles, who are described as such objects of apprehension to the other Britons of the day (see Robert's Tysilio, 4to. 1811, p. 67).

It is true, that Ptolemy only mentions the Belgæ or Firbolgi in Britain, south of the Thames, the reason apparently being, that in his time, about the year 150, of the Christian era, only the name of the last colony, or invasion under Divitiacus remained, which it is believed that it did down to Anglo-Saxon times. Ptolemy, however, gives us the situation of the Catieuchlani, or Cassii, north of the Thames, which, as corresponding so nearly with the name of the Catti of the continent, we may pronounce, on Cæsar's authority (see his Gaulish Wars, v. 12), as a proof of Belgic origin. Further, when the Irish writers to whom I have given reference, infer that the people named Firbolgi, mentioned by their ancient annalists, must have come from Britain; and when we may understand that they made an expedition in sufficient force partially to conquer Ireland, and to establish there a dynasty of their kings, which continued, according to some, fifty-six, according to others, eighty years, joined with the credence to be given that the Coranians or Coritani, above spoken of were Belgæ, can it be believed but that the Firbolgi possessed the principal part of Britain south of the Humber, and, consequently to the north of the Thames, as well as to the south of it?

Besides the above objections made by the writer of the remarks, he urges some minor ones, which I will proceed to answer as concisely as possible.

It is objected, for instance, that if the word TASCIOVANVS were a title it would be on the obverse, on the same side as the head. But the writer of the remarks must remember that we have a Celtic coinage to deal with; and that from British coins being of much smaller size than those of the Roman imperial series, it may be a reason for a different distribution of the legend.

It is again objected, that the name VERICVS is properly VERICAS; the first form, however, seems preferable, and agrees with the Bericos of Dion Cassius. The A may possibly be a V inverted on the type, which has VERICAS, as it has no bar. Further, in remarking on the probable derivation of this titular name, the writer (Numismatic Chronicle, p. 135) mistakes the import of the word VER. He might learn it from Venantius Fortunatus, in which author it is translated "great" (see Coins of Cunobeline, etc., p. 198.)

One observation made by the writer, requires due attention (Numismatic Chronicle, p. 129), namely, that TASCIOVANVS, the supposed Latinized form of TASCIO, has two additional syllables more than the original word. In answer to this, TASCIOVANVS may be a Latinisation of a fuller form of the title TASCIO, which might have existed in the ancient Celtic; or, otherwise, to TASCIO the root, some other word may have been added, signifying high, principal, or the like, and the whole Latinized; but if so, I am unable to point out what that word has been.

I must here also note the error that it is supposed (Numismatic Chronicle, p. 128), that I regard the *tascio* of the Britons, as translated by the Latin word *imperator*, to mean emperor. No such idea is intended. *Imperator*, as the translation of *tascio*, must only be taken in its more limited sense of leader, or commander, which, indeed, was

its original and proper sense, till applied to the head of the Roman empire.

The writer of the remarks also wrongly supposes (*Numismatic Chronicle*, p. 138) that I have assigned any coin, recently found, to Boadicea. And as to his doubt of an additional letter to the legend CORI, it seems, from extant specimens, to be more correctly a monetary mark, and not a letter.

As to the word COMMI(OS) which occurs on British and Gaulish coins, and on the latter at full length, the meaning of it appears to be community, district, or confederacy, small or great; and in reference to the objection at p. 136 of the *Numismatic Chronicle*, which is not very definite, relating to its signification and use, it would have been applicable to any particular state of the Belgic confederacy; or to the same collectively, or, in fact, to any other community of ancient Britain who might assume it.

In concluding, I would beg to be allowed to make the observation, that I consider that the readings TASCIO FIRBOLG, and COMMIOS FIRBOLG, together with the due and proper classification of the various types—which is facilitated by these readings, and, indeed, solely rendered compatible—constitute the true key for unlocking the difficulties of ancient British coins; and I venture to recommend my solution, not only to the writer of the remarks, whose principal objections I may now, perhaps, have succeeded in removing, but to every numismatist who takes up the study of the subject, hoping that all rivalry may be laid aside, and no feelings exist but those of a cordial emulation.

I must also, in particular, reciprocate my avowal of the same amicable intentions as are expressed by the writer of the remarks.

BEALE POSTE.

II.

ON THE GREEK LEGENDS OF THE COINS OF THE
INDO-SCYTHIAN PRINCES OF CABUL.

BY H. TORRENS, ESQ.

(Late Secretary of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.)

A VERY interesting article on the Greek legends of the coins of the Indo-Scythian princes of Cabul, has recently appeared in the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, No. CCXIX, and as it is probably known to but few European readers, we do not scruple to avail ourselves of a portion of the author's remarks on a branch of ancient numismatics, at present but imperfectly understood, and, we fear, but little studied in England.

"The time now appears to me," says Mr. Torrens, "to be propitious for the resumption of the study of the history of Ancient Bactria, not simply as regards herself, but in her connection with India; and more particularly as respects later dynasties of Barbaric princes, the Indo-Parthians, the Indo-Scythian, and Sassanian monarchs, satraps, or prefects, who held sway, independently, or as tributaries to a greater power, in portions of the dismembered kingdom of the Bactrian Greeks. Provinces, some of which constituted component parts of these principalities, are now the frontier of the British Empire in the East; tranquillity and good government have succeeded the anarchy which so lately dislocated their whole system; amid the arts of peace, the local history of those lands through which successive races of mankind have, from the

remotest ages of the world, poured themselves into the Indian Peninsula, should most certainly be diligently investigated. The study should not simply be encouraged, it should be enjoined, and public measures taken, such as would be adopted by any other European Government placed in India as is that of England, to facilitate and promote enquiry as upon a question of science. It is not enough that, from the little we do know, something should have been deduced, and systematically put on record. The next step is to have the deduction critically examined, and tested by local investigation; if it still then hold good, we may either accept it as material for history, or at any rate allow it to pass current pending the appearance of further light. There is a world of work to be done along the simple frontier of Peshawur (v. Court's Conjectures on the March of Alexander, *Journal Asiatic Society, Bengal*, July, 1836), while the whole Punjab is a rich and almost untried field for the antiquarian and numismatologist. The idea must never be entertained that where there is darkness or apparent mystery, discovery is hopeless.

"It will be in the recollection of some of the readers of the *Journal* that much interest was excited by the appearance, on certain of the coins of the Arian dynasties subsequent to the Greeks, of pure Greek words, and, sometimes, of Greek barbarised even to unintelligibility, in conjunction with the title of a Parthian or a Scythian prince. The immediate query in the mind of a philologist was, does this indicate the existence of a Græco-Barbaric vernacular language? Aristophanes introduces in 'The Birds' a specimen of such a dialect, which, no doubt, like the Carthaginian of Plautus's 'Slaves,' amused a classic audience as much as Pat or Sawney do an English one. The few words the barbarian of Aristophanes utters, are chiefly bad Greek, which, if the conclusion be worth any thing, based

on so small a fact, would lead one to infer that Greek, in these dialects, was predominant; and that, supposing we find an instance of one, the more Greek we can detect in it, the greater the likelihood that it constituted, not a sort of royal or medal language, but the actual vernacular of the particular people who made use of it. The thoughts involuntarily wander to the mountains of Kafiristan, that mysterious country, the *Opprobrium Geographiæ Anglicæ*, with its peculiar inhabitants, the self-declared descendants of Alexander's soldiers, who speak, say all informants, a peculiar and unintelligible language. This race of men, be they what they may, have certainly taken refuge from the overflowing tide of immigration in inaccessible haunts, where to this hour they exist, rarely, if ever, quitting their own limits. The Parthian, the Scythian, and the Sassanian, the endless tribes whom the Hindoos and Persians term *Saka*, and the Greeks *Σκύθαι* (v. Wilson, *Ar. Ant.* c. iii. p. 132, 4to. ed.) have swept from the more accessible tracts of the lands they each in their turn sojourned in upon their way to India, the language and the race of their predecessors, after a partial adoption of the one, and an imperfect subjection of the other. It remains yet to be seen whether, safely removed from the highway of nations, the descendants of those who were, for a time, tinctured with the tastes of the most civilised people of antiquity, may not be found extant, still perhaps retaining traces of the European stock they came of (v. Elphinstone's *Cabul*, also this *Journal*, April, 1838, on the Siah-posh Cafirs by Burnes). It will, perhaps, not be uninteresting, before I proceed to a further identification than has yet been attempted of the Greek language as the adopted tongue of barbaric princes dominant in Bactria, to make, as it were, a vocabulary of the Greek words in use upon their coins. These, it will be seen, are partly imitations, and adoptions of titles and

attributive epithets in use with their predecessors, the Greek Bactrian monarchs;—and, partly, which is very curious, verbal applications of their own, sometimes in pure Greek; occasionally, as I shall show, in words misused and mis-spelled; and sometimes, in their later periods, in an unintelligible farrago of letters, which either represent a wholly barbarised dialect, or else indicate the ignorant attempts of a barbaric people to continue the fashion of using a language, the knowledge of which had died out. The philological value of these indisputable facts consists in the indication it gives us—

“1. Of the existence, in Bactria, of a spoken dialect of the Greek, current after the conquest of Alexander from the time of Theodotus, B. C. 256, to that of Pantaleon, B. C. 120, (v. for dates Wilson *Ar. Ant. c. iv. passim*).—2. Because, as the language of established monarchy, and of the dominant class, it was continued on the coinage of their barbaric successors.—3. Preparing us for the occurrence of dialectic peculiarities, savouring of Greek origin, in the language of unread inscriptions, or even of spoken tongues with which further enquiry and investigation may make us acquainted.

“The number of Bactrian monarchs whom Professor Wilson sees reason to class as of unblemished Greek descent, is eighteen. The attempt to adjust their chronological succession has been loosely tried, but there can be no doubt that many, if not most of them, were contemporary kings of different portions of what had been Grecian Bactria. The numismatic evidence in our possession shows Theodotus,* whom Professor Wilson does not reckon in

* There is historic mention of a *first*, and *second*, Theodotus or Diodotus: I have in this paper only looked to numismatic evidences, which afford one king only of the name.—H. T.

the number above noted, Euthydemus, and Demetrius,* to have been the only purely Greek monarchs of Bactria; their title *king*, and their proper name simply, in the genitive case of the Greek, are given upon the coins as yet found, which have issued from their mint.

“Eukratides, B. C. 181, (I give Bayer’s and Wilson’s chronology) is the first who gives signs of orientalising, though in style of workmanship his silver tetradrachms are exquisite medallic specimens. He ceases to be simply *king* on all his coins; he becomes, on some of them *great king*, and upon one,—the authority for this, however, is doubtful, —*king-saviour*. The source of this amplified title is explained on the obverse of some only of his coins. His name, as king; his title, in Greek, as great king; in Greek letters, are explained in the local dialect of the land he had adopted, and he appears, in Pracrit, as Maharájá. We may trace, on the one hand, in the sparse employment of the Pracrit legend, in the case of this monarch, and, on

* “The reasons for which I identified with this king the name of a supposed Mayes, or Maius, are given in the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, for 1840. Professor Wilson has done me the honour to state my argument (Ar. Ant. c. iv. p. 313. 4to.); which is, he states, ‘*annihilated*’ by the discovery of an undoubted King Mayes, whom he places, with justice, among the barbaric princes of Cabul. A comparison of the pure Greek type of the Maius Demetrius coin (Ar. Ant. plate viii. fig. 18.) and its Greek inscription *only*, with the barbaric Mayes having a Pracrit legend, and an oriental title, ‘Great king of kings’ (*ut supra*, fig. 10, plate vii. fig. 5,) might have satisfied the Professor that I have not, in a numismatic sense, endured annihilation, that my classical argument is good as applied to a classical subject, and that Maius Demetrius, with his caduceus and Greek matronymic, and Mayes the barbarian, now treading on a prostrate figure, ‘now’ sitting cross-legged on a couch, ‘are not the same persons.’ *Maius*, *μαῖος* ‘*filius Maiae*,’ (Hor.) or Mercury; and Mayes, the Deus Lunus (*mao*, moon, Zend.) of a Scythic horde, are easily separable.—H. T.

the other, in the bungling manner in which some native artist doubtless has tried his hand at the Greek characters (v. this Journal, June, 1835, Pl. XXV. fig. 5), of his amplified title, signs of the fusion going on between the conquerors, and the conquered. His coins contribute to our vocabulary the word *μεγαλος* *great*, and perhaps *σωτηρ* *saviour*.

"The name of Eukratides with the word *μεγας* occurs in conjunction with that of Heliokles, and Laodice, on a unique coin procured by Dr. Lord, and described in this Journal (July, 1838, Pl. XXVII, fig. 1.) by, of course, our ever-lamented James Prinsep. Heliokles himself, however, B. C. 147, adopted the title of *just*—*δικαιος*—as peculiar to himself, and this word, with its translation in Pracrit, obtains on almost all his coins.

"Lysias, B. C. 147, called himself *ανικητος*—*the unconquered*,—and translated the title on the Pracrit obverse of his coinage.

"Amyntas, B. C. 135, varied the royal attributive to—*νικατωρ*—being the Doric of *νικητωρ*—*conqueror*: this word again is the poetic form of *νικητηρ* or *νικητης* (v. Liddell and Scott's Lexicon. Oxon. 1843): I am careful to show the irregularity of the language for reasons to be given hereafter.

"Agathokleia, of whom one coin alone has been discovered, is the only queen who figures in the Bactrian dynasties. Her epoch is uncertain. She called her coin, piously and ungrammatically, as being *βασιλισσας θεοτροπο* (*v*)—of *the god-turn queen*: had *τροπος* been used adjectively, it should have been necessarily in the feminine. (?) The proper word is—*θεότρεπτος*—(*Æschyl. Pers. 905*) *god-sent*. She is translated in Pracrit as *Maharajasa* (not) *Ranee*) *Midatasa Mikasa-klayasa*.

“Antimachus, B. C. 140, boldly records on his tetradrachm his own apotheosis; he is βασιλευς θεος—*god*: on his hemi-drachm νικηφορος—*bringing victory*, translated like the νικατωρ of Amyntas *Jayadharasa*.

“Philoxenes, B. C. 126, has the same title and translation as Lysias.

“Antialkides, B. C. 135, and Archelios, B. C. 125—120, both adopt the latter title of Antimachus.

“Menander, B. C. 126, who is mentioned by Strabo (Wilson *in loc.*) as having crossed the Hypanis (Sutlej) and reached the Isamis (Jumna) river, a monarch whose extensive dominions lay to the eastward of Bactria Proper, has as title σωτηρ—*saviour*—and on one coin—δικαιος.

“Apollodotus, who is also mentioned in narrative history, B. C. 110, continues the title σωτηρ; but in one remarkable coin described and figured in this Journal (August, 1833, Pl. XIV. fig. 4. June, 1835, Pl. XXVI. fig. 4) adds to it—και φιλοπατορος—(in the genitive)—*and father lover*: the Pracrit legend on this coin does not contain the translation of this new affix.

“Diomedes, B. C. 100, and Hermæus, B. C. 98, continue the single title—σωτηρ: and the two last of the series of true Grecian monarchs Agathokles, B. C. 135, and Pantaleon, B. C. 120, are both content with the plain monarchic prefix.

“We now reach the epoch of the first barbaric princes of Bactria, of whom it is sufficient in this place to say that they were Sakæ, Sakas, or Scythians, who being, says Strabo, ‘Asii, Pasiani, Tokhari,* and Sakarauli,’ engaged

* These people are mentioned by Ptolemy as a powerful tribe to the north-east of Bactria (Wilkinson's *An. Æg.* III. c. X.) and their name is read in the Hieroglyphs of Mudcenut Abou as opponents of the Ægyptian armies. The other names tell their own history.—II. T.

the Parthians, and were ultimately forced upon Ariana to the destruction of the Greek monarchies, and thence upon India, in which their progress was arrested by the prowess of Vicramáditya, king of Avanti or Oojein B. C. 56, commonly called Sakari, 'the foe of the Sakas.' (Wilson *in loc.*) Some light is thrown upon the immigration of these hordes by the accounts of Chinese historians quoted by Messrs. De Guignes and Remusat, in addition to the information afforded by Strabo and Trogus Pompeius, of the whole of which Professor Wilson has made ample and excellent use. The chain of numismatic evidence as respects these invaders commences with the name of Eu, and Su Hermæus, according to the arrangement in the Ariana Antiqua. The coins are of barbarous execution, the Pracrit characters corrupt, the Greek very much so; the title is perhaps an exemplification of the actual manner in which the word σωτηρος—*of the saviour* was locally pronounced in a barbarised Greek dialect, viz. with the omission of the ω.

"Passing over a few coins of uncertain names on which the learned have bestowed much trouble, only, in my opinion, to prove to us that they belong to a period of great internal confusion, during which the dominant chiefs could not command the services of any educated Greek, or even competent artificer, we arrive at the epoch of Mayes, B. C. 100; a barbarian king, whose barbarian title runs—*βασιλεὺς βασιλεων μεγάλου Μαιου*—*of the king of kings, of great Mayes*: this is translated in Pracrit—*Rajadhira-jasa Mahatasa Ma-a-sa*.

"A successor who repeats the Mithridatic title—*king of kings*—was Palirisus, B. C. 80, a king apparently of limited dominion and short reign.

"With the coins of this prince have been found sparingly those of Spalyrius, B. C. 75. The legend is interesting, as

it contains a complete phrase in correct Greek, apart from the name, which is in the nominative instead of genitive case:—Σπαλυριος δικαιου αδελφου του βασιλεως. *Spalyrius* (of the) *just* (true?) *brother of the king*—instead of —‘of *Spalyrius*,’ &c. The Pracrit is read *Alabaraputasa Dhamiasa Spalapharamasa*. The coins of Azilise, B. C. 60, and Azes, B. C. 50, continue the same ultra-regal title.

“All the above legends of barbaric kings are tolerably well written with the exception of the σ and the ο, the latter of which is invariably represented by a square, but we now come to a nameless monarch who seems to have reigned, by the abundance in which his coins have been found there, in the Punjab, who adopts new forms for several letters: he calls himself—σωτηρ μεγας βασιλευς βασιλεων—*great saviour king of kings*—and by his mounted effigy, seems to have been a Scythian. His religion was apparently fire-worship.

“The Indo-Parthian dynasty of Vonones, Undopherres, and Gondophares also adopted for their coins Greek legends with a Pracrit obverse, the titles *saviour* or *king of kings*. The name Abagases has been once read—*Akaja Kubhasa* in the Pracrit, as noted in this Journal (July 1838, Pl. XXVIII. fig. 16,) and classed in connection with this dynasty; to which also Kodes or Hyrkodes must be considered to belong. His coins have a Greek legend only, and are remarkable as presenting us with an addition to our vocabulary—μακαρος—*blessed*. It is used with a word, the corrupt Greek letters of which may read *Ordeethro*, or *Ordeoro*; the root of it is evidently Zend.

“‘We now come,’ says Professor Wilson, ‘to a long and important series of coins, the issue of princes of well-defined names and unquestioned Scythian descent,’ of whom ‘Kadphises is the earliest.’ The dominion of these

potentates seems to have been about Cabul and Jullalabad, spreading occasionally along the Indus, and into the Punjab. The dynasty consists, as far as is at present known, of Kadphises, or Kadaphes,—Kanerkes or Kanerkis,—Kenorano to Oerki,—and a certain Baraono, to whose coinage seems to have succeeded that of Ardokro, with which the use of Greek letters died out, the language as applied to numismatic legends having already all but disappeared. I cannot help being of opinion that the last name is not that of a reigning monarch but of a tutelar deity. The words Miro or Mithro, ‘Mao, Okro, and Ardokro on the Kanerki coins with their accompanying symbols, refer,’ says Professor Wilson, ‘to the Mithraic worship favoured or introduced by that prince. There can be little, if any, doubt of the fact.’

“This Indo-Scythian group of potentates presents to the philologist matter of very peculiar interest. The earliest king (or kings) introduces new Greek words as descriptive of regal merit and dignity in conjunction, to a certain degree, with the old ‘king of kings’ title, and even appears, as I read the words, to place upon his coin a familiar expression of vernacular Greek. His successor (?) alternates the Grecian form of the title above noted with its equivalent in Hindee, *Rao Nana Rao*; and continues to affix, after his name, with this title current in India to this day, the corrupt form of a Greek appellative! Later kings fall, as I have noticed, into total barbarism of language and expression.

“This group of coins has afforded numismatologists much trouble, and their difficulties are epitomised by Professor Wilson in the legends, some of which I give in simple Greek characters.

" 1. *Κορσο κοζουλο καδφιζου*—pl. xi. f. 10, *Ariana Antiqua*.

" 2. *οσονηλυσ*—pl. xi. f. 12, ditto.

" 3. *σηνοχ φηομο*—pl. xi. f. 13, ditto.

" 4. *ζαθου κοζουλυ καδαφες κορανο*—*Journ. As. Soc. B.*, June, 1835, pl. xxiv., and Sept. 1836, pl. xxxv.

" 5. *ραο νανο ραο κανηρκι κορανο*—pl. xii. fig. 3, *Ariana Antiqua*.

" 'It may,' says the Professor, 'furnish some clue to the origin of these coins, that as far as we can conjecture the purport of their legends, the title of king is wanting on the reverse of all, and also on the obverse of the coins which bear the names of Kadaphes and Kadphises. What may be the meaning of Zathou, Korano, or Korsu in the Greek; it is impossible to say, or whether either (any?) of them be equivalent to king: the latter recurs in the coins of Kanerkes in a position in which it cannot well have that signification. Neither (none?) of the others bear a resemblance to any Turkish title, as Beg or Khan. It is said, indeed, that the Sakas, when subdued by the Yui-chi, had no king: and it is elsewhere mentioned (?), that in the century before our era they had abolished royalty, and remained under the command of military chiefs; and hence possibly the adoption by them of the portraits and types of Hermæus at various times, and the insertion of names and epithets unconnected with royalty. These coins, therefore, might be the issues of different military officers of the Sakas, during the latter half of the century that preceded the Christian era, and the establishment of the kingdom of the Yui-chi; in which case the conjecture that these coins bear the name of the Yui-chi prince, Kiu-tsiu-kio, would fall to the ground.' (v. also *Ar. Ant.* on the same subject pp. 358-59, 4to.)

“ In dealing with the difficulties above set forth, it must be recollected that we have to do with a dialectic difference, as I read it, of the Greek, which had, as we have already seen, become even in Græco-Bactrian periods, incorrect, not to say corrupt; but strange to say, it is not the less in its elements Grecian, as I shall proceed to show. Should my brief dissertation appear a little pedantic, I trust it may be excused on the ground that the subject is new and curious, and one which the savans of Europe have, by their tacit concurrence with the dicta of Professor Wilson, pronounced inexplicable.

“ As to the first word, then, in the legend No. 1, *κορσο*, I must remark, with reference to those which will form the matter of our sequent enquiry, that it is intended to be in the genitive case, the legends of this period giving us *ο*, and even *υ* for the genitive *ου*: the nominative of this word would therefore be *κορσος*. The word *κορση*, which in old Homeric Greek * (Il. 4, 502-5, 584,) is used plurally for the temples, or sides of the head, and more modernly in a poetic sense for the head, is the root whence this barbarized substantive has been derived. There is a legitimate Greek noun *κορσης* (one who cuts or shaves the hair), but it springs from quite another origin (*κειρω* - to clear or shave). The attempt has been evidently made in the rude word before us to impersonize *the head*, as alluding to the qualifications of the individual to whom it is applied to head or lead a tribe or people. It is, in fact, however irregularly, the philological equivalent of our common and popular English word, *header*.

The next difficulty in legend No. 1, is simplified by looking on the word at once as composite: there is no such, nor

* Sansc. *çeersha*: root, *κῆδα*.

the semblance of such in Greek. It appears on the legends with different spellings, the second syllable being at one time vowelised with *o*, at another *ou*.^{*} As respects this difference, I refer the reader, in the first instance, to the Greek dialectic differences which I have detected in the pure Græco-Bactrian period; and then remind him of the Doric (which we have already found in the coins), and Æolic permutations of *ou* for *ω*; and in the latter dialect of even *o* for *ω*; sufficient, as critics too well know, to warrant in pure Greek literature a wearisome variety of readings. It is no stigma on our scholarship, if we explain the barbarised written form of a rude spoken (?) dialect by a reference to these varieties. I read the word as—*καὶ οῶλων*, the *καὶ* being abbreviated as in *κάν* for *καὶ ἄν*—*κάλον κάγαθον* for *καὶ ἀγαθόν*:—* the adjective being formed from *ὄζος*—a branch,† and metaphorically, a scion or offshoot (*ὄζος ἄρῃος* II. 2, 540): its meaning therefore is that of *brancher*, *branch-giver*, or *branch-leader*. I read the legend No. I, in English—of the header and branch-leader Kadphises.

Before quitting the subject of this legend, I may quote

* “As authority for the absorption of *αι* in a legend vowel, I cite from a fragment of Archilochus (apud Ammonium) given as follows in De la Rovièrè’s *Greek Poets*, (Ed. Colonæ. Allobm. 1614)—

ὥς ἄρ’ ἀλώπηξ τε καὶ ὄς
ξυνωνίην ἔθεντο

“M. Mure (*Crit. Hist. Gr. Lit.* v. III. 56,) quotes the line from Bergk’s *Poett. Lyrr.* 487, fig. 91, thus—

ὥς ἄρ’ ἀλώπηξ καὶ ὄς
κ. τ. λ.

“As examples, both readings favour my hypothesis too plainly to need further exposition.—H. T.

† “Scholars who might assign a derivation less complimentary to Kadphises, are requested to remember that *that* adjective is ὄζωλις.—H. T.

a very curious passage in the elder Pliny (B. 17) which bears upon the Scythic use of the word *Chorsus* or *Chorsas*, as descriptive of the heads or leaders of a tribe. I need hardly remark that, chronologically speaking, there would have been ample time for the adoption of the (foreign) term as a national phrase before Pliny wrote of the Scythians;—and I may mention, that I believe the word, which occurs in no dictionaries (?), is not to be found elsewhere in any classic of authority. Should my Greek derivation be thought arbitrary, I have yet a meaning indigenous among the (Indo) Scythians for the first word in the legend in the passage as follows:—‘*Ultra sunt populi Scythorum: Persæ illos Sacas universos appellavere aproximâ gente; antiqui Aremeos; Sacæ ipsi Persas Chorsaros.*’

“The legend No. 2, occurs also on a coin of Kadphises, marking the commencement of the introduction of a Mithraic worship which became generally current in the time of Kanerkes, whose coins bear indifferently the Greek *ἥλιος*, or the Zend Græcised *μῖθρο*. It is slightly barbarised by the omission of an *ι*; or perhaps rather the use of *υ* for *ι*: it reads easily, *ὅσον ἥλιου*—as great as the Sun.

“The legend, No. 3, I introduce, not to explain it, but to give such readers as are new to this branch of study a fair specimen of the unintelligible, together with my assurance that there is infinitely more of the like found, and to be found, which patience, ingenuity, and the spread of intelligence will make patent to us; of course if labourers be found, where the vineyard is so large and fruitful. The second word gives an idea of the Greek *φῆμη*.

“Legend No. 4 contains the three words, one of which I have explained, which constitute the despair of the author of *Ariana Antiqua*. They are not the less Greek, very slightly barbarised. The use of the first, however, as

applied personally, argues the same corruption of language, traces of which have already met us;—*ζαθος*—*ζαθεος*—*divine, godlike, majestic*; *φρυγῶν τε ζάθεοι σελᾶναι* (Eurip. Troades, 1074.) being used by Homer (in the Iliad only) as also by Hesiod and Pindar as applicable to places and cities frequented by the gods (in the same sense as *ἡγαθεος* in relation to *ἀγαθος*). Here the rude dialect applies it to the king, Kadaphes, who also assumes the *ὄζωλος* title, and adds, as his sovereign designation, the Greek word, doubtless as it was barbarously pronounced,—*κοιρανος*:—*κοιρανου*—*κορανο*. When Mr. Masson vaguely guessed the word meant ‘a military chief,’ he was right. It occurs joined with *ἡγεμών* (Il. 2, 487; also, Il. 7, 234, *κοίρανε λαών*), and joined with *βασιλεύς* (Il. 2, 204): but is ordinarily used as *lord* or *master*, in which sense the well known line of the Iliad ‘*οὐκ ἀγαθὸν πολυκοιρανίη, εἰς κοίρανος ἔστω*’—gives two instances. It may be fairly taken on these authorities as ‘equivalent to *king*,’ and I read No. 4, in English therefore—*Of the divine and branch-leading Kadaphes king*.*

* “Prof Wilson says (Ar. Ant. p. 358-9)—‘With regard to the epithet, if it be an epithet, Korano, it has already been observed that Mr. Masson considers it as denoting ‘chief’ or ‘military leader’ at a time when Indo-Scythians had substituted military chiefs for kings. No authority is given for the meaning, and it would be obviously incompatible with the use of the words Rao and Basileus with which Korano is associated.’ This assertion is against that of Hesiod (Works and Days, 261), and of Homer as in the Hymn to Ceres, and of Herodotus and of Plutarch in their lives or notices of Homer (v. Mure’s Critical Hist. Gr. Lit. vol. ii., appendix F.) ‘The title Basileus frequently occurs in the Works and Days’ says Mr. M. ‘but in the plural number, and evidently denoting an aristocratical magistracy acting also as judges similar to the Archons of Athens, or the Prytanes of Corinth and Coreyra.’ By historic analogy we thus arrive at an idea of the political character of these princes of

“ Legend No. 5, gives us the interesting spectacle of this pure Greek word in vernacular contact with one which still forms part of the spoken Hindee of this country—*Of the king of kings Kanerkes king (or Lord)*.

“ It is interesting as part of the speculation which represents the people over whom this dynasty ruled as being under military chiefs or lords in the Punjab, and as having abolished royalty, to detect in one of the epithets of these potentates an indication of the leader of a sect or branch ; and it is curious, as history is ever a repetition of herself, to discover in this rude community the prototype of the Sikhs, divided into their *δζοι* or *Missuls*, before the dominant influence of the great and wise Runjeet had consolidated their power into the union of a monarchy.

“ The last observation which I have to offer respecting these coins is a conjecture as to a very peculiar legend of Kadphises, in which, in a very perfect silver specimen (the only Indo-Scythian silver coin yet [1841] found), there occurs after *βασιλεὺς βασιλεων μεγας* the inexplicable word OOHMO. A similar barbarism occurs on a large copper coin of this king after the words *βασιλεὺς βασιλεων σωτηρ μεγας* written ΘΟΜΗΝ. It varies apparently on other coins to OOH, ΘΟΚ, ΟΟΗΚ, ΟΟΚΜ. Is not the first a barbarised effort to write *ὁ ἐμοῦ*—*who (is) of me*, i. e. my ?

Cabul and the Punjab, who were *civil judges* (*βάσιλεῖς*) and *military leaders* (*κοίρανοι*) or *lords*, the feminine of which title Aristophanes uses for lady.

“ To put an end to all doubt as to the value of these several titles, I append Johannes Tzetzes the Grammarian's remark on an Orphic distich which he quotes in his Commentary on Lycophron's Cassandria, 523, ‘ showing the difference of these.’

*ἔσται δ' αὖ τις ἀνὴρ ἢ κοίρανος ἢ ἐ τύραννος
ἢ βασιλεὺς ὅς τῃμος ἐς οὐρανὸν ἔξεται αἰὲν.*

“ (Apud Lobekii Aglaophanum, lib. ii. sec. 3).—H. T.

And the second a like attempt to express ὁ ἥμιν—*who* (is) *to us*, i. e. *our*? The reduplication of the *o* would express the aspirate, and even classical authority (οὐμός for ὁ ἐμός being the Attic contraction; found also II. 8, 360,) admits the running of the words together. We thus have a curious and familiar legend in both cases.

“1 *King of kings great (of me) Kadphises.* *

“2 *King of kings saviour great to us Kadphises.*

“The other barbarous legends are natural mistakes on the part of ignorant die-cutters directed to employ a new form of words. These, which are barbarisms of execution, are thus easily accounted for: the barbarisms of diction, I would submit, are no where so great in the legends of these coins, as in the barbarous, but still intelligible Greek of the Triballus of Aristophanes, who says (it is his longest speech)—

“καλάνι κόραυνα καὶ μεγάλα βασιλιναῦ
ὀρνίθι παραδίδωμι.†

“Indeed, I rather think our Bactrian and Indo-Scythian barbarisms gain by the comparison. Our *κορανο* is surely preferable to the drawling feminised *κοραυνα* of Triballus; while the *βασιλισσα* of Queen Agathokleia is so superior to the Triballie corruption of *βασιλιναῦ*, that one utterly forgives her the ungrammatical memory in which her name is perpetuated. It is a curious and not invaluable coincidence that gives us, in this one line, two of the words for comparison of our slender numismatic vocabulary.

* “The Pracrit-translated legend should assist us in both these instances, but the reading of the first is declared by Professor Wilson as doubtful, and the second is entered by him illegible at the very point in which we require it.—H. T.

† “114-115 lines of the last scene of ‘the Birds.’ ποσειδων. τριβαλλος. ἡρακλης. πεισθεταυρος.—H. T.

“It now only remains to record one or two reflections which naturally ensue upon a review, such as has been here attempted, of indistinct and obscure material for history. The question that suggests itself is,—if the subject does not contain much in itself, to what does it point as a subject for enquiry? The exploration of Kafiristan is one point; and the study of the immigration of nomad tribes into this country another. The first must of course depend upon far other than scientific authority; the second is in the power of any man reasonably familiar with the language and manners of the natives of Upper India. Passing by the latest colony that has settled itself in the land, the Pathans of Rohilkhund, I would suggest the study of that singular race, the Goojurs stamped still with the type of nomads, so lately has their immigration been into Upper India, and from them to the Juts or Jâts, the Thuggas, and other anomalous tribes. All have their traditions, and their simple records, and I suspect that it will be eventually from them, critically examined, that the real internal and popular history of the country will be, if it ever is to be, elicited.

“Numismatics are but partially available to this end; but their value is immense; and, with reference to dark portions of history in particular, their study should never be remitted, nor discouraged. It is always unfortunate when any declaration is made *ex cathedra* in science to the effect that a thing is ‘impossible:’ it is equivalent to the act of the disappointed votary who would brick up the archway of the temple because it was not his fortune to make his entry into its penetralia. Much as we owe to Professor Wilson, we do not the less feel that the study of Indo-Bactrian numismatics sustained a check in his announcement that philological discovery was not to be thought of in some of the most salient points of our most interesting

period.* When, therefore, with all the reverence due to this eminent and respected man of letters, I venture at this particular time to prove that his assertion was erroneous, it is in the ardent hope of resuscitating among our countrymen in the East, and more particularly among the members of the Asiatic Society, a study which the present position of our Anglo-Indian empire seems so peculiarly to favour."

III.

NUMISMATIC NOTICES.

No. 1.

REGAL SYRIAN TETRADRACHMS FOUND AT TARSUS.

To be correctly informed of the source whence our knowledge of certain ancient numismatic monuments is derived, would, in all cases, be of the highest value and interest; but, however we may regret the fact, that most desirable information is, and, for a variety of reasons, it is to be feared, always will be, extremely difficult, if not, in some instances, altogether impossible to obtain.

In that part of the world where these treasures are

* "With reference to the march of discovery, I may mention that whereas in a recent paper in the Journal, I quoted Bunsen's new Egyptian chronology, I have now lying before me (sent from England by our able friend, Mr. Laidlay) the thirteenth edition of Gliddon's Ancient Egypt, in the appendix to which he notes that the more recent discoveries of Lepsius and the Prussian literati 'will carry the age of Menes some centuries beyond B. C. 3643, back by the incontrovertible testimony of the Pyramidal monuments.'"—H. T.



18



Tetradrachm of Antiochus, VIII. Epiphanes.

King of Syria, B.C. 120-96.

1 	2 	3 	4 	5 	6 	7
	(Mt. 368)		(Mt. 561)			
8 	9 	10 	11 	12 	13 	14
					(Mt. 37)	
15 	16 	17 	18 	19 	20 	21
22 	23 	24 	25 	26 	27 	28
29 	30 	31 	32 	33 	34 	35
36 	37 	38 	39 	40 	41 	42
43 						

Basile et

*Monograms on the Syrian tetradrachms
found near Tarsus.*

usually discovered, the original finder, having the fear of the local authorities before him, generally makes up a story of his own; and it is easy to conceive, that to this fact may be attributed, much of the misrepresentation, and mystery, which so frequently attend the discovery of hoards of ancient coins; for, as it is clear that it would generally be inconvenient to name the actual spot, and, moreover, it being equally clear that they must have been found somewhere, it follows that we are more likely to receive a false, than a true statement.

In the present instance, however, I incline to the opinion that the finding of those I am about to notice, did actually take place as has been represented, namely, at a spot about equidistant between the once flourishing cities of Tarsus and Adana, both situated within that district of Asia Minor which borders upon Syria Proper, and known to the geographer and historian under the name of Cilicia Campestris, for, independently of the high respectability of the parties by whom the statement was communicated, I trust I shall be enabled to prove that the coins themselves furnish abundant evidence of its probability.

In the first place, the province, in which they were found, formed an integral part of the Syrian empire under all the monarchs whose names and effigies appear on the coins; and, secondly, on those of four of these rulers, we, for the first time, meet with a type, hitherto (with but one exception, to which we shall presently allude) known only on the local autonomous currency of the city of Tarsus, in the immediate vicinity of which the treasure was discovered. This type is the supposed representation of the ancient mausoleum of the Assyrian monarch Sardanapalus, the reputed founder of that far-famed city.

This ancient deposit is stated to have been discovered,

at the place already indicated, in the summer of 1848, by an Arab excavator, at a depth of about twenty feet below the present level of the earth; the coins were found in a leaden box, and the number it contained, all Syrian regal tetradrachms, was about two hundred.

On opening the box, the coins were found united in one compact mass, evidently resulting from a constant chemical action of the lead, for it was found that of all those which came into actual contact with it, the types were totally and irretrievably obliterated; these imperfect specimens, to the number of more than sixty, were afterwards consigned to the crucible.

The exact number sufficiently preserved for the cabinet was 139, and these being forwarded from Tarsus to Smyrna, one hundred were there purchased for my account, and in September, 1849, I included them in my Numismatic Catalogue, and there briefly noticed all the varieties then known to me.

On that occasion I observed, that "this extraordinary addition to the already extensive series of the coins of the Syrian kings, may be viewed as the opening of a new field in the science of Numismatics: for it is possible that future discoveries may prove, that the Græco-Syrian monarchs adopted the local type of the principal cities of their empire upon their money:"—but I did not then direct attention to the fact that the types of Tyre, Sidon, and Antioch, were already known.—To this interesting class the discovery of our coins has added that of Tarsus; and, still more recently, that of Aradus has been found on a tetradrachm of Alexander Bala.* In addition to these there is much reason to

* Communicated to the *Revue Numismatique* for 1850, by M. Le Duc de Luynes.

suspect that the "figure panthée," of Mionnet, found on the coins of Demetrius II, bears reference to the local type of the city of Rhosus.

At the period to which I have just alluded, I was only acquainted with those varieties which had been consigned to me; of these, a short notice was prepared for publication in the Numismatic Chronicle, but, in consequence of some information which reached me relating to those retained by the original purchaser, I deemed it desirable to defer it, and, with the permission of my friend Mr. Akerman, the paper was withdrawn from the hands of his printers.

At the desire of some friends, this original, but necessarily incomplete paper, was read before the Numismatic Society, with the understanding, however, that as the writer was in possession of some supplementary information, it was not to be printed in its proceedings.

On the occasion of the purchase of my portion of the Tarsus "trouvaille," it was stipulated and agreed, that it should consist of all those specimens which might remain after my correspondent had made a selection of a few varieties of each type for his own private cabinet; the effect of this arrangement was, that those types of which there existed only *one* specimen, of course did not fall to my share, and it was on account of my inability to add the descriptions of these unique coins that the publication of the paper, to which I have already alluded, was suppressed, but as I now possess the necessary information relating to them, I shall proceed to incorporate it with the substance of my original notice.

In the following description the types are noted and arranged in chronological order:—

DEMETRIUS II.—NICATOR.

(Also surnamed "Theos," and "Philadelphus," reigned, before his captivity, B. C. 146 to 138=Seleucian *Æra* 166 to 174.)

1. *Obv.*—Young beardless head of Nicator, wearing the royal fillet, or diadem, and looking to the right, all within a beaded circle.

Rev. — *ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ. ΘΕΟΥ. ΝΙΚΑΤΟΡΟΣ.* Minerva standing to the left; on the right hand she supports a small statue of victory, in the act of presenting a wreath of laurel: behind her is the hasta, or long sceptre; the left hand of the deity is placed on her shield, which rests on the ground at her side. In the field, to the left, and beyond the legend, is a small branch, or flower; and on the exergue are the monograms No. 35 and 36.—(1 Specimen. Weight 246·7 grains. Size 8).

Of this type there was only one specimen, and, as regards the legend in combination with it, the coin is probably unique.

Mr. Birch, in the *Numismatic Chronicle* (Vol. II. p. 169), has published a tetradrachm of this monarch, which also bears the figure of Minerva Victrix for type; but the legend is *ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ. ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ. ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ. ΝΙΚΑΤΟΡΟΣ*—it was obtained for the national collection from the cabinet of Mr. Warmington.*

2. *Obv.*—As the last.

* Mr. Birch, in his description of this tetradrachm (*loc. cit.*) has said, that "the type occurs in the list of M. Mionnet, but that it differs in the monograms and letters of the exergue." If this observation refers to the tetradrachmæ of Demetrius II., I do not find it in the list to which he has alluded.

Rev.—Same legend, but with the type of Jupiter seated to the left, and sustaining on his extended right hand a statuette of victory; the left hand of the god is raised, and holds a long sceptre. On the exergue is a monogram, but defaced. (One specimen. Weight 237·5, Size 8).

The type of the seated Jupiter is known on some drachmæ of this monarch, before his captivity, but on them the deity holds an eagle instead of a victoriola, and they bear the surnames of Philadelphus and Nicator.

Both of these coins, like that in the British Museum, are without date; but the youthful portrait satisfactorily proves that they were minted before his captivity; and, consequently, during the first period of his reign.

ANTIOCHUS VII.—SIDETES.

(Also surnamed "Evergetes," reigned B.C. 138 to 128 = Seleucian Æra, 174 to 184).

3. *Obv.*—Diademed portrait of Sidetes looking to the right, and within an ornamental beaded circle.

Rev.—*ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ. ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ. ΕΥΕΓΓΕΤΟΥ.*
Athena Nikephora, or Minerva Victrix, precisely as on the coins of his brother Demetrius II, No. 1, but within a wreath of laurel. (6 Specimens. Size 8 to 8½).

VARIETIES.—*With dates.*

1. On the exergue *ΘΟΡ* (Seleucian Æra 179 = B. C. 133). In the field, the letters *ΑΕ* over the monogram No. 6. (2 specimens. Weight 243·5—253·5 grs.)
2. On the exergue *ΒΙΠ* (Seleucian Æra 182 = B. C. 130). In the field, the monogram No. 7. (1 Specimen. Weight 247 grs.)

Without dates.

3. In the field, the monogram No. 9 over No. 10. (1 Specimen. Weight 246·5 grs.)

4. In the field, the monogram No. 8 over the letter Λ .
(2 Specimens. Weight 253—254 grs.)

This type is the commonest of the currency of Sidetes—the year of the Seleucian \mathcal{A} era, 179, was previously unknown; and this discovery completes the series of his regnal years except the last, namely, A.S. 184, which has not yet been published.

4. *Obv.*—As the last.

Rev.— $\text{ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ. ANTIOXΟΥ. ΕΤΕΡΕΤΕΤΟΥ.}$

An edifice, or monument, composed of a pyramid placed on an oblong base, or pedestal, ornamented with flowers disposed in three festoons: on the summit of the pyramid is an eagle with the wings extended, as if in the act of flight; and on the front is sculptured a horned quadruped, on the back of which stands a figure wearing the modius on the head, and holding in one hand a kind of cantharus, or drinking cup, and with the other, a sertum, or chaplet; on either side of the animal is an uncertain symbol of conical form. In the field, to the left, and beyond the legend, the letters $\Lambda\Upsilon$ over ME . (1 Specimen. Weight 259.7. Size 8).

This unique tetradrachm is fortunately well preserved, as is proved by its weight. In my prefatory remarks I have said, that, with but one exception, this type was known only on the local currency of Tarsus: the exception to which I alluded, is the drachma of Demetrius II., formerly in the Devonshire collection, on the reverse of which is the same figure standing on the quadruped without the pyramidal edifice; but on the money of Tarsus it occurs precisely as on the tetradrachm I have just described.

Beger, in his “Thesaurus Brandeburgicus,” was the first to explain this type, as occurring on the coins of Tarsus, as the representation of the tomb, or mausoleum, of Sardana-palus, the last of the kings of Assyria, by whom, according

to Stephanus Byzantinus, that city, to this day called Tersoos, was founded. He supposed that the figures upon it were intended for the monarch standing upon a lynx. Vaillant calls the animal a lion, others, a panther, and the figure upon it, Bacchus. Maffei decides for a horse, and that writer supposes that, together with the figure, it is an allusion to a peculiar game, or combat, which was performed by men standing upon horses, and which, he says, was called "dolichos." Pellerin has cited all these conjectures, but offers no opinion of his own.

On an unpublished drachma of Antiochus IX, formerly in my possession, the same figure apparently stands at the side, and not on the back of the animal. In the field of this coin are the letters *TAP*, in monogram, and we may therefore, not only conclude that it was certainly minted at Tarsus, but also that the myth to which the two combined figures alluded, was not necessarily always represented in the same manner. The cantharus, as the attribute of Bacchus, would justify a conjecture that that deity is intended, although the pyramidal edifice on which he is sculptured, may still present to us the form of the mausoleum of Sardanapalus, who, we may readily imagine to have been revered by the Tarsenses, as the founder of their city.

DEMETRIUS II.—NICATOR.

(After his captivity; from that time also called "Redux"; reigned B. C. 128 to 125 = Seleucian Æra 184 to 187).

5. *Obv.*—Diademed portrait of Nicator, in profile, to the right, and within a beaded circle, but at a more advanced age than on the coins minted before his captivity, and bearded after the Parthian fashion.

Rev.—**ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ. ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ. ΘΕΟΥ. ΝΙΚΑΤΟΡΟΣ.** Zeus Nikephorus, or Jupiter Victor, seated precisely as on the coins of the same monarch, already described under No. 2. (7 Specimens. Size 7 to 8).

VARIETIES.—*With date.*

1. On the exergue, the numerals **ΕΠΠ** (Seleucian Year 185=B.C. 127), and under the throne, the monogram No. 5. (1 Specimen. Weight 254 grs.)

Without dates.

2. In the field, the monograms Nos. 36 and 37. (1 Specimen. Weight 249·8 grs.)
3. In the field **Ξ**. Under the throne, **Ο**. (1 Specimen. Weight 252·4 grs.)
4. In the field **Ξ**. Under the throne, **Δ**. (1 Specimen. Weight 254 grs.)
5. In the field, the monogram No. 3 twice repeated, and superposed. (2 Specimens. Weight 249·5 — 250·5 grs.)
6. In the field, the monograms No. 3 over No. 4. (1 Specimen. Weight 246·5 grs.)

The type of Jupiter Victor is not new, and the date was also previously known.

6. *Obv.*—Bearded effigy, as on the preceding coins, No. 5, and its varieties.

Rev.—**ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ. ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ. ΘΕΟΥ. ΝΙΚΑΤΟΡΟΣ.** The pyramidal edifice, or mausoleum of Sardanapalus, precisely as on the coins of his brother Sidetes. (2 Specimens. Size 8½ and 9).

VARIETIES.

1. In the field, the monogram No. 2. (1 Specimen. Weight 230·5 grs.)
2. In the field, the monograms No. 1 over No. 2. (1 Specimen. Weight 227 grs.)

Both the specimens of this type were much corroded, and have consequently lost much weight; the injury sustained has fallen particularly on the obverse of the variety No. 2.

ALEXANDER II.—ZEBINA.

(Reigned contemporaneously with Demetrius II, Seleucus V, and with Cleopatra and her son Antiochus VIII, B. C. 128 to 122=Seleucian *Æra*, 184 to 190.)

7. *Obv.*—Diademed portrait of Zebina, looking to the right.

Rev.—*ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ*. The tomb of Sardanapalus, as on the coins of Antiochus VII, and Demetrius II. In the field, to the left, and beyond the legend, the monograms, No. 4 and No. 36, superposed. (1 Specimen. Weight 150·2 grs.)

This unique tetradrachm is of great historical interest, as it proves that during his reign he must have possessed some authority in Cilicia, though it is well attested that he never, at any period, ruled over the whole of the provinces composing the Syrian empire.

CLEOPATRA *and* ANTIOCHUS VIII.

(Reigned jointly from B. C. 125 to 120=Seleucian *Æra* 187 to 192.)

8. *Obv.*—United heads in profile (*jugata*, or side by side) of Cleopatra and her second son, Antiochus VIII, both wearing the regal fillet, and the first veiled.

Rev.—*ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ. ΚΛΕΟΠΑΤΡΑΣ. ΘΕΑΣ. ΚΑΙ. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ. ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ*. Jupiter Victor seated to the left, as on the coins already described under Demetrius II. (19 Specimens. Size 8.)

VARIETIES.—*With dates.*

1. On the exergue, *ΘΠΡ*. (Seleucian Year 189=B. C. 123), and in the field, the monogram No. 30. (2 Specimens. Weight 250·5—257 grs.)
2. Same date, but without monogram. (1 Specimen. Weight 250 grs.)

3. On the exergue, *BTP* (Seleucian Year 192=B. c. 120). In the field, the monogram No. 31, and under the throne of Jupiter, the monogram No. 32. (5 Specimens. Weight 243·5, 245, 247, 252·5, and 259 grs.)
4. Same date, but with a wing also on the exergue. In the field, the monogram No. 38; and under the throne, *ΣΙ. ΙΕΡ. ΑΣΥ*, the last two letters in monogram. Struck at Sidon. (1 Specimen. Weight 243·6 grs.)

Without dates.

5. In the field, the monogram No. 30. (5 Specimens. Weight, 246 (2), 247 (2), and 257 grs.)
6. The legend without the title *ΘΕΑΣ*. In the field, the letters *ΙΕ*; and under the throne, *ΔΙ*. (1 Specimen. Weight 243 grs.)
7. As the last, but with *Δ* only under the throne. (3 Specimens. Weight, 240, 250 and 254·7 grs.)
8. As the two preceding, but with *Δ* under the throne. (1 Specimen. Weight 249 grs.)

This type is not new, nor are either of the two dates; but the variety No. 4, struck at Sidon, and those on which the title of *ΘΕΑΣ* is omitted, appear to be hitherto unknown.*

ANTIOCHUS VIII.—GRYPUS.

(Also surnamed Epiphanes, reigned alone from B. c. 120 to 111=Seleucian *Æra* 192 to 201, and contemporaneously with Antiochus IX, from B. c. 111 to 96=Seleucian *Æra* 201 to 216.)

* In the sale catalogue of the Thomas Collection, Lot 2668, a tetradrachm of Antiochus VIII, and Cleopatra, is described, with the type of Jupiter seated, and without the word *ΘΕΑΣ* in the legend; but as the writer refers to Mt. Supp., vol. viii. pl. 13, fig. 3, and as that figure is of the eagle type, it is clear that an error exists either in the description of the type, or in the reference.

9. *Obv.*—Diademed portrait of Antiochus VIII, looking to the right, and within a beaded circle.

Rev.—*ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ. ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ. ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ.*

The mausoleum of Sardanapalus, as on the coins of Antiochus VII, Demetrius II, and of Alexander Zebina. (21 Specimens. Size 7 to 8½.)

VARIETIES.

1. In the field, the monograms No. 15 over No. 16. (5 Specimens. Weight 244, 245·5, 250·5, 251·8, 153.)
2. In the field, the monograms No. 17 over No. 18. (4 Specimens. Weight 244, 245, 248 and 256 grs.)
3. In the field, the monograms No. 19 over No. 20. (3 Specimens. Weight 247, 251, 253·7 grs.)
4. In the field, the monograms No. 19 over No. 1. (5 Specimens. Weight 234, 249·3, 249·5 (2) and 251·5 grs.)
5. In the field, the monograms, No. 19 over No. 21. (2 Specimens. Weight 241·5 and 250·7 grs.)
6. In the field, the monograms No. 19 over No. 22. (1 Specimen. Weight 244·5 grs.)
7. In the field, a monogram. See the figure on the plate. (1 Specimen. Weight 256 grs.)

The absence of dates on the coins of this new type is much to be regretted.

10. *Obv.*—Diademed portrait of Grypus, as on the preceding coins.

Rev.—*ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ. ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ. ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ.*

Minerva Victrix, as already described on the coins of Demetrius II, No. 1, and on those of Antiochus VII, No. 1. all within a wreath of laurel. (12 Specimens. Size 7½ to 9.)

VARIETIES.

1. In the field, *NOT.* over the monogram No. 11. (2 Specimens. Weight 249, and 252·5 grs.)
2. In the field, *IE.* over the monogram No. 12. (3 Specimens. Weight 242·5, 246·5 and 250 grs.)

3. In the field, *IE* over Θ . (4 Specimens. Weight 243, 251, 256 and 256.5 grs.)
4. In the field, *IE*. over the monogram No. 14. (1 Specimen. Weight 250 grs.)
5. In the field, *AΘ*. over the monogram No. 13. (1 Specimen. Weight 243.5 grs.)
6. In the field, *EII* over the monogram No. 14. (1 Specimen. Weight 250.2 grs.)

This type, although not in Mionnet's list, is not new; but that in the Thomas collection, lot 2669, was considered to be unique.

11. *Obv.*—Usual portrait of Antiochus VIII.

Rev. *ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ. ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ. ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ.*

A semidraped statue of Zeus (by some said to be intended for the personification of the Macedonian month "Dius"), standing, and looking to the left, and with a crescent over his head; on his extended right hand, he supports a star (or what has been called a star-shaped thunderbolt), and with the elevated left holds a long sceptre, or hasta, all within a laurel garland. (27 Specimens. Size 7 to $8\frac{1}{2}$.)

VARIETIES.—*With dates.*

1. On the exergue, *EQP*. (Seleucian Year 195=B.C. 117). In the field, the monograms No. 23 over No. 22. (2 Specimens. Weight 252 and 253 grs.)
2. Same date. In the field, *ΣΙΑΩ. IEP. ΑΣΤ*. (the last two letters in monogram), over an uncertain symbol. —See monogram No. 26. (1 Specimen. Weight 253.5 grs.)
3. On the exergue, *CQP*. (Seleucian Year, 196=B.C. 116). In the field, the monogram No. 23 over No. 24. (2 Specimens. Weight 250 and 250.5 grs.)
4. Same date. In the field, *ΣΙΑΩ. IEP. ΑΣΤ*. as on Variety No. 2, but over the monogram No. 25. (2 Specimens. Weight 249 and 253.5 grs.)

Without dates.

5. In the field, the monogram No 21 over No. 22. (1 Specimen. Weight 252·5 grs.)
6. In the field, the letter *M*. (7 Specimens. Weight 242, 243, 243·5 (2), 252 (2) and 253·5 grs.)
7. In the field, *M. A*. (1 Specimen. Weight 246 grs.)
8. In the field, *A*. over *EP*. (2 Specimens. Weight 249 and 251 grs.)
9. In the field, *IE*. over *A*. (1 Specimen. Weight 251 grs.)
10. As the last, but on the exergue, *AI*. (2 Specimens. Weight 245 and 251 grs.)
11. As before, but on the exergue *P*. (2 Specimens. Weight 239 and 251·5 grs.)
12. As the preceding, but on the exergue *A*. (2 Specimens. Weight 247 and 252 grs.)
13. As the four preceding, but on the exergue *K*. (2 Specimens. Weight 250 and 256 grs.)

12. *Obv.*—Same portrait as No. 11.

Rev.—*ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ. ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ. ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ.*
Zeus, with star and hasta, as on the preceding coins,
but on these the deity is undraped. (41 Specimens.
Size $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{1}{2}$.)

VARIETIES.—With dates.

1. On the exergue, *ΓΡΡ*. (Seleucian Year, 193=B. C. 119). In the field, *AI*. over *ΕΣ*. (1 Specimen. Weight 248 grs.)
2. Same date. In the field, the monogram No. 27 over No. 28. (2 Specimens. Weight 247 and 249 grs.)
3. Same date. In the field, the monogram No. 27 over *AN*. (2 Specimens. Weight 255 and 256 grs.)
4. Same date. In the field, the monogram No. 40 over *AN*. (1 Specimen. Weight 247·3 grs.)

5. Same date. In the field, the monogram No. 16 over No. 28. (1 Specimen. Weight 247·2 grs.)
6. Same date. In the field, $\Sigma I. IEP. A \Sigma T$ (the two last letters in monogram), over the monogram No. 29. (1 Specimen. Weight 252 grs.)
7. On the exergue, $\Delta \eta P$. (Seleucian Year, 194=B. C. 118.) In the field, the monogram No. 27 over No. 28. (6 Specimens. Weight 244, 247·5, 251·5, 252·5, 253 and 254·5 grs.)
8. Same date. In the field, the monogram No. 27 over $E \Sigma$. (1 Specimen. Weight 246·3 grs.)
9. Same date. In the field, the monogram No. 39 over No. 38. (1 Specimen. Weight 246·4 grs.)
10. On the exergue, $E \eta P$. (Seleucian Year, 195=B. C. 117.) In the field, the monogram No. 23 over No. 28. (2 Specimens. Weight 250 and 251 grs.)
11. Same date. In the field, the monogram No. 41 over No. 28. (1 Specimen. Weight 248·5 grs.)

Without dates.

12. In the field, the monogram No. 16 over No. 2. (1 Specimen. Weight 249·3 grs.)
13. In the field, the monogram No. 10 over EP . (2 Specimens. Weight 251·5 and 253 grs.)
14. In the field, IE . over A . (1 Specimen Weight 253·5 grs.)
15. As the last, but on the exergue, Π . (3 Specimens. Weight 245, 247·5 and 251·5 grs.)
16. In the field, M . (15 Specimens. Weight 242, 244, 246·5, 247 (2), 247·5, 248, 249 (2), 251, 251·5, 253·5, 254 (2) and 255 grs.)

The draped Jupiter on the coins of Antiochus VIII, though scarce, was a well-known type, specimens being found in the earliest numismatic collections; but those on which the statue is naked, were, previously to the discovery of this deposit, very rarely met with. It is not distinguished

from those which are semi-draped in Mionnet's list, but there was a specimen in the Thomas Cabinet (lot 2672), which, in the sale catalogue, is described as an extremely rare variety; and in a note appended to its description, it is observed, "It may be presumed that this statue of Jupiter was one of those of which the drapery was moveable, and formed of bronze, or gold." Both varieties of this type are peculiar to the money of Antiochus VIII. The dates on these coins, it will be seen, range from the Seleucian years 193 to 196, but of these the first only is new.

I have now passed in review every type, variety and specimen comprised in the Tarsus "trouvaille"—the result will be found to be as follows:—

Coins of	Demetrius II (Before his captivity)	B. c.	146—138	Type.	Var.	Spec.
				2	2	2
„	Antiochus VII	„	138—128	2	4	7
„	Demetrius II. (After his captivity)	„	128—125	2	8	9
„	Alexander II	„	125—122	1	1	1
„	Cleopatra and Antiochus VIII.	„	122—120	1	8	19
„	Antiochus VIII. alone	„	120—96	4	42	101

By this tabular arrangement, it will be seen that the "find" comprised, with three exceptions, a series of the currency of all the kings of Syria who reigned from B. c. 146 to 96, embracing a period of exactly fifty years. The three exceptions are, Antiochus VI (B. c. 144 to 142); Tryphon (B. c. 142 to 138); and Seleucus V (B. c. 120). The tetradrachms of the two first are of excessive rarity, particularly those of the latter; of Seleucus V, antiquaries are of opinion that we do not possess any numismatic monuments, and, consequently, his portrait is unknown; had any amongst those of Tarsus been found bearing the name of Seleucus they might have been reasonably supposed to have belonged to him, but that not being the case it may be now almost inferred, that none were coined by that unfortunate

monarch during the short space of time, which elapsed between the assassination of his father Demetrius, and his own death by order of his mother, the cruel and ambitious Cleopatra. But this is a digression, our present business is with those coins which *were*, and not with those which *were not* found.

It has been justly observed by a high numismatic authority, that "coins are the most correct and valuable commentators on coins,"* and as regards those now in question, I am inclined to think, that, by the application of that principle, I shall be enabled to show, from their own evidence, the precise year in which they were buried in the earth.

By a reference to the table in which I have given a summary of the types, varieties and specimens, it will be seen that the coins of Antiochus VIII, with, or without the portrait of his mother, offer no less a proportion than 120 to 139; it may therefore be safely concluded that it was during his reign (B. C. 125 to 96) that the treasure was deposited; but, as the parcel does not include a single specimen of the money of his half-brother, Antiochus IX, who reigned contemporaneously in Phœnicia, and Coele-Syria, from B. C. 111 to 96, and, moreover, as it *does* include specimens of those of Antiochus VIII, minted in the *Phœnician* city of Sidon in B. C. 116 † it is not unreasonable to infer that our coins were placed in the earth between the years B. C. 116 and 111.

I am, however, by no means inclined to rest satisfied with this approximation to the date I seek. In the notice of the reign of Antiochus VIII, in Dr. Smith's Biographical

* See the able paper on the Representations found on Ancient Money, &c., in the Numismatic Journal, Vol. I., by Thomas Burgon, Esq.

† See the coin described under No. 11, var. 4.

Dictionary, it is observed,—“ For the next eight years (that is, dating from B. C. 120) Antiochus reigned in peace, but, at the end of that time, his half-brother, Antiochus IX (Cyzicenus), the son of Antiochus VII (Sidetes), and their common mother, Cleopatra, laid claim to the crown, and a civil war ensued (B. C. 112) In the first year of the struggle, Antiochus Cyzicenus became master of the whole of Syria, but in the next year (B. C. 111), Antiochus Grypus regained a considerable part of his dominions, and it was then agreed that the kingdom should be shared between them, Antiochus Cyzicenus having Coele-Syria and Phœnicia, and Antiochus Grypus the remainder of the provinces.”

This historical evidence, coupled with that which has been elicited from the monuments themselves, leads to the conclusion that, although the annalist may be silent as regards any event by which the city of Tarsus might be supposed to be immediately compromised, still, as we know that Cyzicenus was master of the whole of the Syrian empire, in B. C. 112, it is not unreasonable to infer that it was in that identical year, during the troubles arising out of the civil wars between the brothers, that the treasure, upon which we have been treating, was, with a view to its safety, privately deposited in the earth, by some resident of Tarsus, who, in all probability, did not survive the fierce struggle then going on for empire.

In conclusion, I will only add, that all the unique specimens, as well as a few varieties of each of the other types, are included in the Greek portion of the numismatic collection of my late brother. **MAXIMILIAN BORRELL.**

8, Cumming Street, Pentonville, London.

February 3, 1852.

IV.

GOLD MEDAL STRUCK TO COMMEMORATE THE
RAISING OF THE SIEGE OF STRALSUND,
IN THE YEAR 1628.

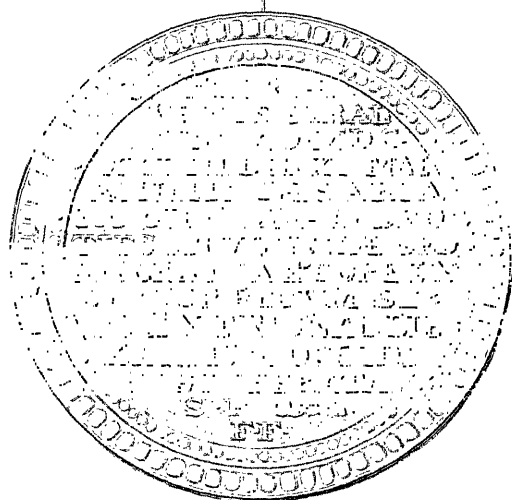
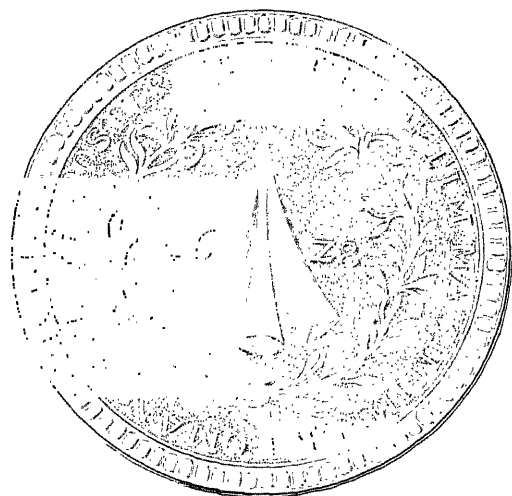
By the kindness of the Hon. William Leslie Melville, we are enabled to present our readers with an engraving of a medal which, if not unique, is of the first degree of rarity. It was presented by Gustavus Adolphus to the ancestor of that gentleman, Sir Alexander Leslie, afterwards first Earl of Leven. The obverse bears a Pheon within a laurel garland, and the legend

DEO. OPTIM. MAXIM. IMPER. ROMANO. FOEDERI.
POSTERISQ.

The reverse is occupied by an inscription, as follows, in fourteen lines :—

MEMORIÆ. VRBIS. STRALSVNDÆ. AO. MDCXXVIII.
DIE. XII. MAI. A. MILITE. CAESARIANO. CINCTÆ.
ALIQVOTIES. OPPVGNATÆ. SED. DEI. GRATIA. ET.
OPE. INCLYTOR. REGVM. SEPTENTRIONAL. DIE.
XXIII. IVLI, OBSIDIONE. LIBERATÆ. S. P. Q. S. F. F.

The event which this medal was intended to commemorate is matter of history, and need not here be reviewed. The device of the Pheon, on the obverse, occurs on the money of Stralsund, of which it is the arms, or cognizance, and the double thaler, given by Köhler (vol. iv. p. 233), has the same device, legend and inscriptions, but the medal here described is not a servile copy of it, and would appear to have been executed as a reward to persons who had assisted at the raising of the siege.



AV

GOLD MEDAL

J. J. J. J. J.

Struck to record the raising of the Siege of Stralsund.

MISCELLANEA.

DISCOVERY OF ROMAN COINS BETWEEN ROCHESTER AND MAIDSTONE.—A short time since, a labourer, digging upon the hill above Kit's Coty House, turned up an urn containing about 100 small brass Roman coins, nearly all of which were obtained by Mr. Humphrey Wickham, of Strood.

They are as follow :—

Of the Constantine family, with one or two of	} No.	
Tetricus, and one of Magnentius		22
Of Valentinian (<i>two varieties</i>)		20
Of Valens (<i>two varieties</i>)		41
Of Gratian (<i>three varieties</i>)		15

The coins of Valentinian and Valens, are entirely of the "Gloria Romanorum," and "Securitas Reipublicæ" types; those of Gratian include these reverses with six of the "Gloria Novi Sæculi" type.

The places of mintage of these three are chiefly Constantinople, Lyons, Siscia and Aquileia, but not one of Treves. At this period the mint of Treves is but seldom indicated upon the brass coins. The gold coins of Magnus Maximus, and of other usurpers, which bear the CON for Constantinople, must, notwithstanding, be assigned to Treves, which was the chief seat of the late dominion, and one of the three towns of the province of Gaul possessing imperial mints.

The coins described above were most probably deposited by some soldier of the army of Magnus Maximus, when he passed over from Britain into Gaul and defeated Gratian.

C. R. S.

A DENARIUS of the Rubria family, restored by Trajan, has recently been picked up at Ixworth, in Suffolk.

Obv.—The head of Juno; behind it DOS.

Rev.—A quadriga.

It is in the possession of Mr. Warren.

FIND OF ENGLISH COINS AT CALAIS.—A small hoard of gold coins was found at Calais, a few days since, in making excavations for the new canal. The pieces consisted of an angelet of Henry VII.; four angelets of Henry VIII., all with the portcullis

mint-mark; a half-crown (gold) also of Henry VIII., the rose on one side, and the arms on the reverse, both accompanied by the letters H. I., not crowned; the latter letter is the initial of Jane, the third wife of Henry. The coins passed into the cabinet of Mr. A. Durand.

ROMAN COINS STRUCK IN THE MINT OF LONDON.--Having paid a little attention to the coins of Constantine and his family, it appeared to me probable that the series of London coins might be greatly increased by the addition not only of the coins of Carausius and Allectus, on which no one hesitates to read M. L. Moneta Londini (percutsa); but by coins of Diocletian, Maximian, Constantius, Galerius, Maximinus Daza, Licinius, Constantinus, Crispus and Constantius II, with the exergues PL? PLN, or MLN.

It is usual to class to Lugdunum or Lucdunum the coins bearing PLC, often PLVC, and PLN. PLC is, I think, evidently a contraction for P. LVC Percussa Lucduni, and PLN, in the same way, for P. LON. Jobert gives LC as Lucduni, omits PLN, and interprets PLON Percussa Lugduni Officina Nova. His learned annotator, Bimard de la Bastie, admits, however, that PLON certainly signifies Percussa Londini, and it is now universally allowed. Why then should we not have PLC and PLVC, PLN and PLON? We cannot suppose the letters C and N to signify (Officina) for C, if it were in the Latin system, would be Centesima, N, Nona, and if in the Greek, C, Ducentesima, N, Quinquagesima. LC, and LN, therefore, are the constant quantities, and must signify LVCdunum and LONdinum. An objection which suggested itself to me was, that in continental collections, for instance, in the imperial cabinet at Vienna, according to Eckhel's catalogue, there were many coins bearing PLN, and but five with PLON, which was in accordance with the general statement, that these coins are rare out of England. Last year, however, I obtained thirteen in Paris, and saw two or three others. These coins, with PLN, besides, mostly belong to an earlier period than those with the fuller legend PLON, those of Constantine being generally struck during the life of Licinius, when great quantities of coins were issued with the heads either of Constantine or Licinius, though in great part from the mints of Constantine. To this time belong the coins with SOLI INVICTO. COMITI, which are still among the commonest coins of Constantine, and such quantities having been issued, the coins with PLN are still not uncommon anywhere, while those with PLON, issued long afterwards, are not found in such quantities.

On coins of Carausius, then, we find ML, Moneta Londini

(percutsa). Allectus, ML, or MSL, Moneta Signata Londini; or QL. We find also CL, but this, like C alone, probably stands for Clausentum. We should not expect to find, on coins of Diocletianus and Maximianus, any mention of London, and although MLXXXI is found on some coins of both emperors, it is now agreed that they were struck by Carausius. Eckhel (Cat. Mus. Vindob. II. 436, No. 206) describes a coin of Diocletianus with PLN, but this coin, which has the title Senior, was struck after his abdication, as is also that of Maximianus (Lib. cit. 444, No. 215) or GENIO. POP. ROM. I am aware that a second brass of Maximianus, reading LON, has been described in the Chronicle. The obverse was not described, and I should suppose, either that it, like the coin given by Eckhel, was struck after his abdication, or that it is of Galerius Maximianus. It has the same type as Eckhel's coin, but GENIO. POPVLI. ROMANI. Coins of Constantius Chlorus are found with PLN, which might be expected, if it denotes London. I find none of Galerius with PLN in the Cat. Mus Vind.; and, for want of time, I confine myself to the coins in my own cabinet, and to this work, although great extensions might be made to the list. A second brass coin with LON has, however, been published. I have two of Maximinus Daza with PLN, and others are described. I have also one of Licinius, struck in Constantine's mint. Many coins of Constantine, in particular the coins with SOLI. INVICTO. COMITI, have PLN. I am not aware of any published coin of this type with PLON, but we may expect to find such coins. Mr. Akerman has published one with MLON, and I have one with MLN, which is certainly the same, and strengthens my view. I need say nothing of the coins of Constantine and his family with PLON, except to mention, that I think the evidence of PLON on coins of Helena is an additional confirmation to the attribution of Marchant. From the analogy ML, MLN, MLON, we should expect some at least of the coins bearing PL to belong to the London mint. From the difference of style this might be decided by those who have access to large collections, but it is out of my power. As a specimen of the catalogue of London coins we have, by my reading, I annex a description of all such coins in my cabinet.

1. CARAVSIVS.

Obv.—IMP. CARAVSIVS. P. F. AVG.
radiated bust to right.

Rev.—PAX. AVG. Peace standing to
left. In field, S. P. In exergue,
MLXXI. Æ. 3.

2. ALLECTUS. *Obv.*—IMP. C. ALLECTVS. P. F. AVG.
Radiated bust to right.
Rev.—VIRTVS. AVG. Galley. In exergue, QL. Æ. 3.
3. MAXIMUS DAZA. *Obv.*—GAL. VAL. MAXIMVS. NOB. C.
Laureated bust to right.
Rev.—GENIO. POP. ROM. Genius standing with patera and cornucopia. In exergue, PLN. Æ. 2.
4. . . . *Obv.*—IMP. MAXIMINVS. P. F. AVG.
Laureated bust to right.
Rev.—GENIO. POP. ROM. Genius as above. In field, to right, a star. In exergue, PLN. Æ. 3.
5. LICINIUS. IMP. LICINIVS. P. F. AVG. Laureated bust to right.
Rev.—GENIO. POP. ROM. Genius as above. In field, S. F. In exergue, PLN. Æ. 3.
6. CONSTANTINUS. *Obv.*—CONSTANTINVS. P. F. AVG.
Laureated bust to right.
Rev.—ADVENTVS. AVG. Constantine on horseback to left, his right hand raised, in his left, a spear. Under the horse's feet, a captive. In exergue, PLN. Æ. 3.
- 7—9. . . . *Obv.*—IMP. CONSTANTINVS. P. F. AVG. Laureated bust to right.
Rev.—SOLI INVICTO. COMITI. The sun standing, holding a globe. In field, T. F. In exergue, PLN. Æ. 3.
Three examples.
10. . . . *Obv.*—IMP. CONSTANTINVS AVG.
Laureated bust to right.
Rev.—Same legend and type. In field, S. F. In Exergue, PLN. Æ. 3.

11. . . . *Obv.*—Same.
Rev.—Same legend and type. In field, S. F. In exergue, MLN. Æ. 3.
12. . . . *Obv.*—CONSTANTINVS. AVG. Bust of Constantinus to right, his head laureated, in his right hand a sceptre surmounted by an eagle.
Rev.—BEATA. TRANQVILLITAS. A cippus, on which, VOTIS. XX. Above, a globe, and three stars. In exergue, PLON.
13. CRISPVS. *Obv.*—CRISPVS. NOBIL. C. Lau-
 reated bust to right.
Rev.—SOLI. INVICTO. COMITI. Sun standing, with a globe. In field, a crescent. In exergue, PLN. Æ. 3, as are all the following.
14. . . . *Obv.*—CRISPVS. NOBIL. C. Helmed bust to right.
Rev.—Type as No. 12, but ruder workmanship. In exergue, PLON.
15. . . . *Obv.*—CRISPVS. NOBIL. C. Helmed bust of Crispus to right, in his right hand a spear pointing backwards, in his left a shield before him.
Rev.—BEAT. TRANQLITAS. (sic). Type as above. In exergue, PLON.
- 16, 17. . . . *Obv.*—CRISPVS. NOBIL. C. Helmed bust of Crispus to left.
Rev.—As the last, but fine workmanship. In exergue, PLON.
 I have two, differing only in the ornaments on the helmet.
18. . . . *Obv.*—CRISPVS. NOBIL. C. Bust of Crispus, to left, with laureated head, holding spear and shield before him.
Rev.—As the last. In exergue, PLON.

19. . . . *Obv.*—CRISPVS. NOBIL. C. Bust of Crispus to left, with laureated head, protecting himself with a shield.
Rev.—As the last. In field, F. B. In exergue, PLON.
- 20—22. CONSTANTINUS II. *Obv.*—CONSTANTINVS. IVN. NOB. C. Laureated bust to right.
Rev.—PROVIDENTIAE. CAESS. Prætorian camp. In exergue, PLON.
 I possess three, all slightly different.
 One, which is of good fabric, has the exergue legend so curved as to complete the circle of the legend.
- 23—25 . . . *Obv.*—CONSTANTINVS. IVN. N. C. Bust to left, with radiated crown.
Rev.—BEAT. TRANQLITAS. Cippus, as usual. In field, F. B. In exergue, PLON.
 Three specimens, all differing in the dress.
- 26, 27 . . . *Obv.*—Same.
Rev.—BEATA. TRANQVILLITAS. Same type. In field, F. B. In exergue, PLON.
 Two specimens, one of which has a very small head.
- 28—31. . . . *Obv.*—CONSTANTINVS. IVN. N. C. Bust to left, with helmed head.
Rev. BEAT. TRANQLITAS. Cippus, as usual. In field, F. B. In exergue, PLON.
 Four specimens, nearly the same.
32. . . . *Obv.*—CONSTANTINVS. IVN. N. C. Bust to left, with radiated head.
Rev.—VIRTVS. EXERCIT. Banner, on which VOT. XX., between two captives. In exergue, PLN.



V.

REMARKABLE INDO-SASSANIAN COIN.

MY DEAR SIR,

I send you herewith a drawing of a coin I wish you to insert in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, with a view to soliciting the aid of your supporters in contributing impressions of any similar specimens to be found in their cabinets.

The subject of Sassanian influence in India, its epoch, and the boundaries over which Zoroastrian belief extended, is fraught with high interest in itself; but it possesses an enhanced claim upon our attention in the light it promises to throw upon the anterior, or Scythic, period of Indian history.

Up to this time, we have but scant materials, either legendary or monumental, whereby to illustrate the first-named question, and we dare scarcely hope that numismatic science can do much to *help* our cause, as the number and variety of Indo-Sassanian coins are clearly limited. The piece about to be described, however, places us a material step in advance; and Indian annals have already received such great and un-hoped for elucidation

from this section of antiquarian research, that we have a right here also to augur well for our future.

The coin of which the accompanying engraving is a facsimile, presents us with a strictly Rajpút name impressed upon the surface of a piece of money of a purely Sassanian type. I will not at present venture into the ample field of speculation this association opens out, but content myself with noticing the bare fact, trusting that your call for new specimens, may succeed in drawing forth from dark corners, other coins of this class, thus securing an extended circle of medallie data, from which to deduce more comprehensive and legitimate inference than the evidence of a single piece admits of.

The coin under review was obtained by Major Nuthall, of the Bengal Army during a late march to Pesháwur. It is of silver, and weighs 52 grains. The obverse here represented,* bears the name of

राजा पम—उदयादित्य

Rájá Pam—a ? † Udayáditya.

The reverse surface presents a mere blank, retaining *only* slight traces of ever having received an impression.

I am, etc.,

EDWARD THOMAS.

* The original is in imperfect preservation especially as regards the neck of the figure—I have left the letters composing the legend unshaded, in order to render more exactly their true form.

† Major Kittoe suggests the reading of मद् *Maha*, in which I am greatly disposed to concur, but the outlines of the two doubtful letters that appear on the present coin do not altogether justify this interpretation.

VI.

MEMOIR OF JOHANN CROCKER, CHIEF ENGRAVER
AND MEDALLIST OF THE ENGLISH MINT DURING
THE REIGNS O QUE ANNE, AND THE KINGS
GEORGE I. AND II.

JOHANN CROCKER was a native of Saxony, born at Dresden on the 21st of October, 1670. It appears that he accommodated his name to Croker, as more suitable to the English pronounciation. On a medal of Queen Anne, struck in commemoration of the battle of Blenheim in 1704, he spells his name CROKER. The original design of that medal exists in the manuscript department of the British Museum, in a volume called "The Designs of John Croker," which Mr. Hawkins had the goodness to point out to me; it contains, besides many original designs for medals by Croker, also thirty autographs of Sir Isaac Newton as master of the Mint.

This interesting and very valuable volume has only of late been procured for the Museum by purchase at the sale of Mr. Alchorne's MSS.

I have observed in that volume, that in all the orders of the Mint from the year 1718, referring to the approval by the director for the execution of those medals after the design by Croker, and of which seven are preserved in the volume, the name of that artist is always spelt CROCKER. For instance:—

“Mint-Office, October 2nd, 1718.

“Having perused what is above depicted for the reverse of a medal upon the defeat of the Spanish fleet near Sicily, by Sir George Byng, we do approve thereof, and authorise Mr. Crocker to finish the same.

“Wm. Thompson.

“Is. Newton.

“Martin Bleeden.”

On documents of other years we find the name spelt Croker.

The father of our artist, who was a distinguished wood-carver and cabinetmaker to the Electoral Court of Saxony, died, leaving him very young, with several other still younger children. Happily, however, his mother, whose maiden name was Rosina Frauenlaub, took great care of their education, as Croker in later years often mentioned with gratitude. When he had attained a sufficient age, his godfather, who was a near relation, and an eminent goldsmith and jeweller at Dresden, having observed his talents, took him as an apprentice to himself.

Young Croker proved very industrious, and soon made great progress. There is so much affinity between the art of jewellery and of goldsmith's work on the one hand, and that of die-sinking and medal engraving on the other, that Croker was led at an early age to devote his leisure hours to this latter occupation, and for that purpose endeavoured to improve his knowledge of drawing and modelling. Notwithstanding the progress that he made, he still thought it advisable to consider these studies merely as secondary, until an opportunity should offer itself for turning them to account. After the expiration of his apprenticeship, he commenced travelling in the practice of his profession, and visited most of the great towns of Germany.

He afterwards went to Holland, and thence to England, where he arrived towards the end of the year 1691. He there engaged himself to an eminent jeweller, and applied himself so zealously to his profession, as to obtain in a few years the reputation of a skilful master.

He did not however neglect any opportunity of improving himself in medal engraving, and the progress he had already made so stimulated his desire for distinction, that he resolved to apply more time to the art, and was so successful in his studies that he at length adopted, as his principal profession, that which he had formerly regarded only as a secondary occupation. After working for some time exclusively as a medallist, Croker became known in that capacity to many influential persons, particularly to those who had the administration of the royal Mint.

In token of the high opinion entertained both of his diligence and ability, he was appointed in 1697 an assistant to the chief engraver of the Mint.

Owing to the unusually large amount of the silver coinage required at that time, Croker was overwhelmed with work which with all his talent and application, he found it very difficult to complete; indeed the conduct of such a business as the Mint was no small trial for a beginner. Such however was his activity and skill, and with such faithfulness and unwearied diligence did he discharge his duty, that he soon gained the esteem of all his superiors. As it happened at that period that the chief engraver was prevented by circumstances from giving more than a general inspection to the operations of the Mint, the practical execution of his work was soon entrusted to Croker; so that the business may be said to have been conducted jointly by them. This arrangement continued during the remainder of the reign of William III., from which period we

have a medal by Croker in commemoration of the peace of Ryswick.

After the accession of Queen Anne in 1672, the first production on which he was engaged was the coronation medal. It is also required of the chief engraver of the royal Mint, to make the original dies for all the obverses of the standard coins which consisted at that time of fourteen varieties, four in gold, eight in silver, and two in copper. It may be easily conceived how much labour and diligence was required for the accomplishment of such a task, especially at the beginning of a new reign. Croker, however, by his indefatigable industry performed it to the entire satisfaction of his superiors. After the decease of the chief engraver, which happened in 1705, Croker, by a diploma dated the 7th of April of the same year, was nominated to the office. About the same time he took to himself a wife, and like Esau, took one of the daughters of the land, marrying a Miss Franklin, of a well-known family in England, with whom he lived thirty years in matrimonial bliss. She died in 1735, having had only one daughter, who died young.

Having a nephew at Dresden named Maurer, who was a skilful seal-engraver and die-sinker, Croker applied to him to come over and join him in London. His prosperous marriage contributed much to his general happiness, and to that serenity of mind so necessary to the successful performance of the duties of his office. He was also still in the enjoyment of the full vigour of life.

Early in the reign of Queen Anne, England became involved in a war which was however distinguished by so many gallant and glorious actions, that abundant opportunities occurred for the execution of medals to commemorate these achievements, as well as upon other occasions

connected with state events, so that during this reign, though of little more than twelve years' duration, twenty-nine different medals were brought out by Croker, besides many other designs begun by him, but which having been rejected by the authorities were never executed.

Although he availed himself now and then of the aid of an assistant, his activity and diligence are still deserving of admiration, in finding so much time to devote to the execution of medals without neglecting the regular and highly important duties of the Mint.

At the commencement of the reign of George I., in 1714, the labours of Croker were increased by the demand for the immediate preparation of the coronation medal, and others connected with the accession of that monarch to the throne; for instance, the medal of his arrival in England. The original designs of both medals are also in that interesting volume above mentioned. A change was also necessary in the entire coinage of the realm. The peace of Utrecht, which brought a large quantity of gold and silver into the Mint, doubled for several years the business of coinage. Notwithstanding this difficulty, nine medals executed by Croker's own hand, appeared during the reign of George I., which lasted scarcely thirteen years. The original designs of seven of these medals are also preserved in the volume.

Though the increase of years was by no means observable in his works, yet the authorities of the Mint determined to relieve him in his old age, and they accordingly chose a young man of good family, patronised by the king and the government, with the intention of giving him to Croker as an apprentice and assistant.

Scarcely, however, had he arrived to do service in that capacity, when death made void his intention, before he had derived the expected benefit from his instructor. Croker

was therefore obliged to take upon himself once more the entire burden of business, commencing immediately after the accession of George II., in 1727, with the coronation medal of his Majesty and Queen Caroline, and afterwards resuming into his own hands, not merely the general superintendence of the Mint, but the execution of all the obverses for the dies of the current coins. And though an endeavour was again made to procure a second assistant for him, this was not accomplished until the year 1729.

Activity had become so essential to Croker as to be almost second nature, and he could not remain without occupation; he accordingly very seldom availed himself of any assistance, especially in the ordinary business of the Mint.

He executed with his own hand all the five medals published during his life time in George the Second's reign, employing occasionally an assistant for the reverses.

Happily he possessed even in his old age an unusually fine eyesight, and enjoyed in general excellent health, which enabled him to fulfil to the last his duties to the crown, which he had served so long and so zealously. This continued until the last two years of his life, when the inevitable infirmities of old age made their appearance; not however so severely as to confine him to his bed, so Croker might not complain, so much as to say,

Das Glück ist eine leichte Dirne,
Und weilt nicht gern am selben Ort;
Sie streicht das Haar dir von der Stirne
Und küsst dich rasch und flattert fort.

Frau Unglück hat im Gegentheile
Dich liebest ans Herz gedrückt;
Sie sagt sie habe keine Eile,
Setzt sich zu dir ans Bett und strickt.

The fatigues of business, however, had exhausted nature, and he became gradually weaker. Notwithstanding which, he occupied himself occasionally in the superintendence of his department, employing the remainder of his time in reading instructive and devotional books; and though throughout life he had never, even when most laboriously engaged, neglected the duties of religion, he now devoted himself more exclusively to such thoughts. In this praiseworthy manner he ended his life on the 21st of March, 1741, at the age of 71. He left behind him the reputation of an honest man, a good Christian, and a faithful and diligent servant of the crown of England.

Some of Croker's medals are fine, and we may also call to recollection the various well known and beautiful patterns for the farthings of Queen Anne which were made by him.

When we consider how much he was occupied with the preparation of the current coinage during four successive reigns, we cannot but admire his diligence in having executed such a number of medals.

With regard to medals for foreign princes, or eminent private persons, only one can be proved to be his work, namely that of Sir Isaac Newton.

The reason of this may be, that Croker went early into the royal service, which precluded his making medals for any other employer than the British government without a special permission, which was not always easily obtained.

We may soon expect, in a work on the Medals of Great Britain, by Edward Hawkins, Esq., a description of all the medals known to have been executed by Croker.

J. G. PFISTER.

VII.

INEDITED ROMAN COINS.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, March 25th, 1852.]

The following list of Roman Coins includes two or three which have been published in foreign works but little, if at all, known in this country. The others, it is believed, are entirely inedited.

GALLIENUS.—*Billon or third brass.*

Obv.—GALLIENVS. AVG. Radiated head.

Rev.—HERCVLI. CONS. AVG. A lion walking to the left. C. R. S.

TETRICUS THE FATHER.—*Third brass.*

Obv.—IMP.TETRIC Radiated head of Tetricus to the right.

Rev.— SAVG. The Emperor on horseback. C. R. S.

It appears to have been silvered.

Obv —IMP. TETRICVS P.AVG. As above.

Rev.—PAX A female standing, holding two military standards. C. R. S.

Obv.—IMP. C. TETRICVS P.F. AVG. Laureated head; bust in armour to the right.

Rev.—P.M. TR.P. COS. II. A trophy.

In the collection of Mr. Henry Norris, of South Petherton.

Obv.—IMP. C. . . . TRICVS. P. F. AVG. Radiated head to right.

Rev.— . . X CS. A female figure standing, holding in the left arm a cornucopia; her right hand seems extended over a basket of fruit.

Obv.— RICVS P.F. AVG. The heads of the two Tetrici side by side.

Rev.—HIARITAS (*sic*) AVG. A female figure with palm branch and cornucopia.

Found near Witham, in Essex.

Mr. Patisson.

TETRICUS THE SON.—*Third brass.*

Obv.—CAESAR. TETRICVS. AVG. Small youthful head, radiated; bust naked.

Rev.—LA . . . AVG. Retrograde. A woman standing, probably Lætitia.

In the cabinet of Lord Londesborough.

Obv.— ETRICVS. CAI. Radiated head to the right.

Rev.— CN?IVIA (. . . . CALIVIA ?) Anubis in a temple of six columns. C. R. S.

Obv.—C.PIVESA. TETRICVS. CAE. As preceding; bust loricated.

Rev.—VIRTVS. AVG. A soldier with shield and spear.

This coin is unusually thick.

C. R. S.

CLAUDIUS GOTHICUS.—*Third brass.*

Obv.—IMP. C. M. AVR. CLAVDIVS. AVG. Radiated head to the right; bust in the paludamentum.

Rev.—PAX. AETERNA. A female standing, holding in the right hand an olive branch; in the left a hasta pura. In the exergue, SPQR. C. R. S.

Tanini gives a similar reverse to an obverse reading DIVO CLAVDIO.

AVRELIANUS.—*Third brass.*

Obv.—IMP. AVRELIANVS. AVG. Radiated head of the Emperor to the right.

Rev.—AETERNITAS. AVG. Wolf and twins. C. R. S.

PROBUS.—*Medallion, brass gilt.*

Obv.—IMP. C. PROBVS. AVG. Bust of the Emperor to the left; head radiated. On the left arm a shield, the right hand holding a horse by the rein.

Rev.—PROBVS. CONS. II. The Emperor in a quadriga crowned by Victory; on either side a soldier bearing a palm branch.

The reverse occurs in Tanini to a different obverse.

From the Duke of Devonshire's sale. C. R. S.

•
DIOCLETIANUS.—*Second brass.*

Obv.—DIOCLETIANUS. NOB. C. Laureated head of the emperor to the right.

Rev.—GENI . . . LI. ROMANI. Genius standing.

In the collection of M. de la Fontaine.

Found at a place called Petzel, near Dalheim, on the line of the old Roman road by the left bank of the Moselle from Metz to Trèves. It is engraved (pl. 11. fig. 1.), in the "Publications de la Société pour la recherche et la conservation des Monuments Historiques dans le Grand-Duché de Luxembourg" (1847): a well-conducted work, but almost unknown in this country.*

M. Senckler, who first noticed this coin, anticipates objections against its being considered other than an error of the moneyer, and suggests that it may have been struck

* This work contains a digested account, by M. A. Senckler, of the discovery of a very large number of second and third brass Roman coins, among which was this of Diocletian. They were found by a labourer, deposited in three great urns, and amounted in all to about 24,000. Upwards of 14,000 have been examined and catalogued by M. Senckler. They extend from Diocletian to Constantine inclusive, and contain a few rare reverses, as for instance, the *Utilitas Publica* and *Providentie Augg.* (two figures), types of the Arles Mint of Constantine. There are single specimens only of Carausius, Allectus, and Domitianus. One of Maximian, in second brass, bears the Mint mark LON. The mintages of Trèves, as might have been expected, are the most numerous; Lyons comes next, especially if we transfer to the mint of that city those marked PLN (2026 in number), which M. Senckler, erroneously I think, assigns to London.

immediately after the death of Numerian and before the murder of Carinus, and that, in deference to the rights of the latter, he at first only took the title of Cæsar. But whether this may have been the fact or not, coins reading *Concordia Caes. Augg. NN.*, shew that Diocletian and Maximian were styled Cæsars, and inscriptions confirm their joint use of this title.

MAXIMIANUS.—*Third brass (size of the quinarius).*

Obv.—MAXIMIANVS. P. AVG. Laureated head to the right.

Rev.—MAXIMIANVS. N.C. Laureated head of Galerius Maximianus to the left.

From the hoard above mentioned. In the collection of M. de la Fontaine.

CONSTANTINUS.—*Silver Medallion.*

Obv.—Without epigraph. Diademed head.

Rev.—DN. CONSTANTINVS } In two lines in the field of
MAX TRIVMF. AVG. } the coin.

In the exergue: MCONSI.—A female figure turreted and veiled, seated in a chair and holding a cornucopia; her feet placed upon the prow of a galley.

In the Trèves collection.

CONSTANTIUS.—*Gold Medallion.*

Obv.—FL. IVL. CONSTANTIVS. P.F. AVG. Diademed head.

Rev.—VIRTVS. EXERCITVM (*sic*). The Emperor wearing the paludamentum, standing between two captives seated upon the ground; in his right hand he holds a trophy; in the left an oval shield. In the exergue, TES.

In the Trèves collection.

These medallions are engraved in the "Jahrbücher des Vereins von Alterthumsfreunden," iv. Bonn, 1844.

VALENTINIANUS.—*In gold.*

Obv.—DN. VALENTINIANVS. P.F. AVG. Galeated head and loricated bust of the emperor to the left; in the right hand a scepter; in the left a shield. The helmet is ornamented with four stars; upon the shield is sculptured a horseman transfixing a prostrate foe.

Rev.—VICTORES. AVGVSTI. Two seated figures, unequal in stature, holding a globe, and crowned by Victory flying above them. In the exergue TR. OB. C. R. S.

In Rasche, vol. v. part ii. p. 1194, a coin of Valens in the d'Ennery catalogue 240 is cited, which has a reverse precisely similar; and another of Valens in the Treves collection is engraved in the "Jahrbücher des Vereins von Alterthumsfreunden," vol. iv. On comparing the engraving of the latter with the above unique coin of Valentinian, I observe that they correspond in the most minute details both as regards the costume of the emperors and the treatment of the group on the reverse. They were, therefore, it may be inferred, struck at Trèves at the same time, by order of Valentinian, probably soon after the defeat of the Alemanni by himself and Gratian, and when the successes of Valens in the East, and of Theodosius in Britain gave the three Augusti full claims to the title of *Victores*. Valens and Gratian were created *Augusti*, not *Cæsares*, by Valentinian, who by so doing departed, Ammianus states, from the ancient practice; "Valentinianus morem institutum antiquitas supergressus, non Cæsares, sed Augustos germanum nuncupavit et filium, benevole satis. Neque enim quisquam antehac ascivit sibi pari potestate collegam, præter Principem Marcum." Ausonius makes the Danube address Valentinian and Gratian:—

"Salvere Augustos jubeo, natumque, patremque."

Epig. iii.

That Gratian is intended to be represented by the smaller figure of the two on the reverse of our coin, is most probable. It was minted at Trèves, the place of residence of Valentinian and Gratian, and doubtless under the direction, or with the approbation of Valentinian; and at the same time a similar compliment was paid to Valens, then engaged in the East in a war with the Goths. Valentinian lost no opportunity of bringing his youthful son prominently forward, and he shared with him the credit of subduing the Alemanni almost immediately after he had made him Augustus. We may almost take the reverse of our coin as an illustration of the poet's figurative allusion to Gratian's honours:—

“ Tu quoque ab ærio præpes Victoria lapsu,
Come serenatam duplici diademate frontem.”

Ausonii Epig. 1.

I hope, ere long, to be able to extend this list of rare and unpublished Roman coins.

C. ROACH SMITH.

Impressions from two British coins in electrum are forwarded. They were found on the west coast of Sussex.

1. *Obv.*—[TINC.] *Rev.* A horseman; below C.F.

2. *Obv.*— $\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{VER} \\ \text{COM} \end{array} \right\}$ *Rev.* A horse; below REX.

Also, an impression of an aureus of Florianus said to have been recently found at Deddington in Oxfordshire.

Rev.—CONSERVATOR.AVG. The sun in a quadriga.

This rare coin is now in the possession of Mr. Cove Jones.

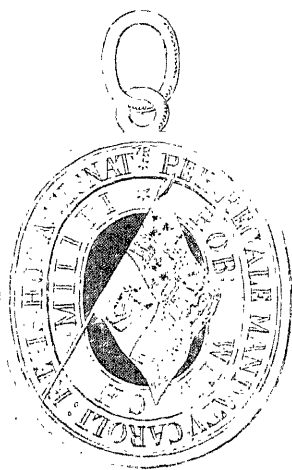
VIII.

MEDAL PRESENTED TO SIR ROBERT WELCH.

IN the Numismatic Chronicle, vol. xiv. p. 42, and No. 72, is described a medal of Charles I. bearing portraits of himself and his son; the reverse being exactly the same as the obverse. It is there stated "that it was probably given for military service, and executed upon some emergency when the artist had not time to bestow his accustomed labour upon it." The documents now produced which are preserved in the College of Arms, will shew for what object these medals were executed, and what was the device of the reverse of the original medal.

It is probable that after the dies had served the especial purpose for which they had been executed, medals, having two impressions of the obverse soldered together, such as are described in the place referred to, were made, of different metals, to be presented to officers as occasion required.

"Whereas Sir Robert Walch, knight, has produced a warrant under the Royal Sign Manual of King Charles the First, of ever blessed memory, whereby the said king granted unto the said Sir Robert a medal of gold with the figure of the said king and of his son (then Prince Charles), with such motto as is in the said Warrant mentioned, which he has prayed may be entred on record in the College of Arms, together with such other papers and warrants as relate thereto: these are to authorise and require you or any of you to whom these presents shall come



MEDAL PRESENTED TO SIR ROBT WELCH

by Charles the 1st

to cause entry to be made of the said badge, granted as aforesaid to the said Sir Robert Walch on record in the said office of arms, and for so doing this shall be your warrant.

“ Given under my hand and the seal of my office of Earl Marshall of England, the fourteenth day of August, 1685—anno R.R. Jacobi Secti nunc Angliæ etc. primo.

“ Signed thus,

“ NORFOLKE AND MARSHALL.

“ *To the King's Herald's and Pursuivants of Arms, or to
“ the Registrar of the College of Arms.*”

“ CHARLES R.

“ Our will and pleasure is that you make a medal in gold for our trusty and well-beloved Sir Robert Welch, knight, with our own figure and that of our dearest sonne Prince Charles. And on the reverse thereof to insculp y^e form of our Royal Banner used at the battail of Edge-hill, where he did us acceptable service, and received the dignity of knighthood from us; and to inscribe about it *Per Regale Mandatum Caroli Regis hoc assignatur Roberto Welch Militi*. And for so doing this shall be your sufficient warrant.

“ Given at Our Court at Oxford this first day of June, 1643.

“ *To our trusty and well-beloved Thomas Rawlins,*

“ *our Graver of Seals and Medals.*”

IX.

AFRICAN REGAL COINS.

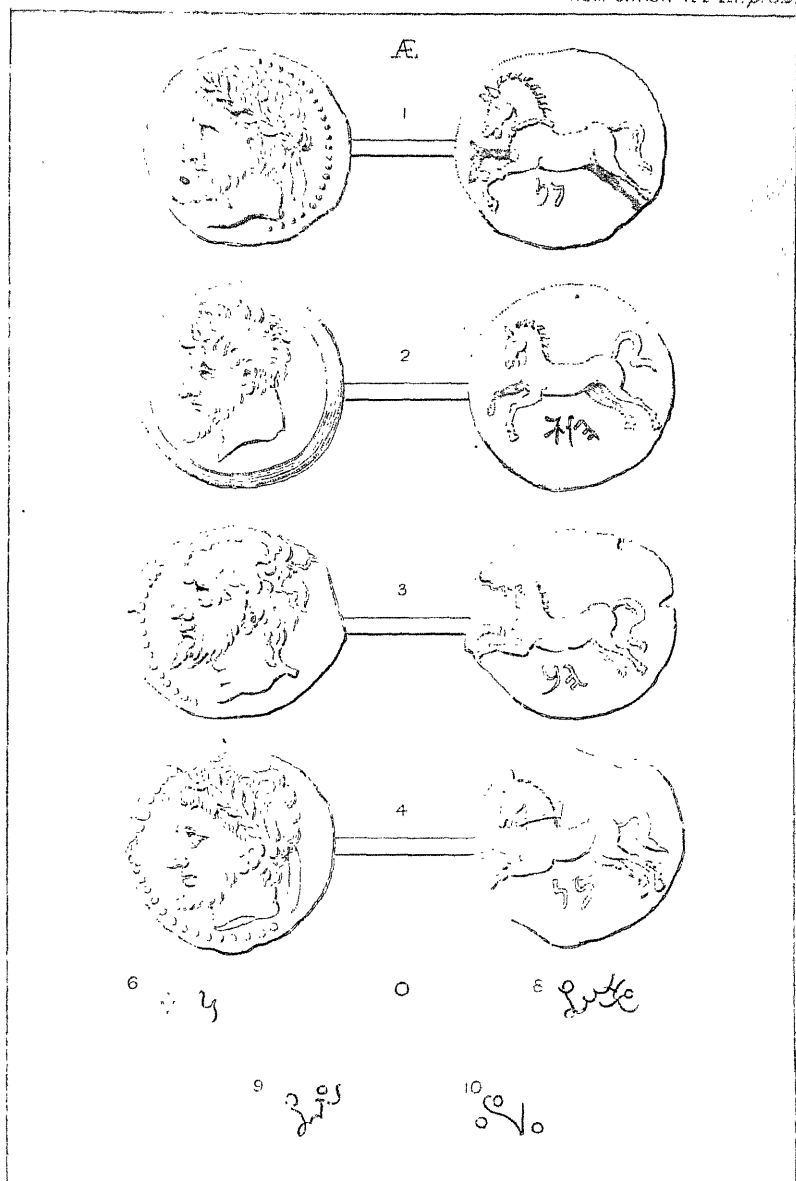
FOR a long time there has been known a class of coins bearing on one side a bearded head to left, on the other a horse at full speed to left. They have been variously classed, sometimes to Spain, sometimes to Carthage, sometimes to Panormus under the Carthaginians, and occasionally to Juba I. of Numidia, as has been done by M. Barry, of Toulouse¹ M. Duchalais, in an exceedingly able and interesting memoir,² which I much regret being unable here to consult, has, however, classed them to uncertain kings of Numidia, and I have been sufficiently fortunate to identify two of these kings. This class of coins appears particularly suited to the ingenuity of forgers, as many specimens altered and retouched have been published by various authors. The coin attributed to Munda,³ is, according to Sestini, similar to No. 7 of this catalogue, on which the horse has been converted into a sphinx, and the letters MVNDA added on obverse. Florez⁴ has published another under Osca Bæticiæ, which Eckhel classed to Osca Tar-

¹ Notice sur quelques Médailles Numides et Mauritaniennes.

² Memoires de la Société des Antiquaires de France.
Tom. xix.


³ Florez Tab. lxiii. 11.

⁴ Florez Tab. lxiv. 13.



St. Leonhard

AFRICAN RECAL COINS.

raconensis. Sestini,⁵ however, points out that it belongs to this class, and mentions a similarly adulterated coin in the French cabinet, where it still remains under *Osca Bæticæ*. Sestini himself⁶ publishes and engraves two coins, one reading *SACILI*, the other bearing two Punic characters, which he read , classing the coin to *Sacili*, from the resemblance to the first. M. de Saulcy has, in his *Essai de Classification*, attributed this coin to *Sacili*, reading the legend as a monogrammatic expression of *SAKL*. Both these readings appear erroneous, and are founded on the attribution to *Sacili*, dependent on the exactitude of the former coin with *SACILI*. I think, however, that this coin is only another falsified specimen of the class alluded to. I saw last year in the French cabinet a coin exactly similar to that engraved by Sestini (Tab. iii. 7), from the *Hedervar* cabinet, but which was false, and marked as such. From seeing also a specimen of the coin of *Sacili* engraved by him (Tab. iii. 6), which also was false; and knowing that the French cabinet had acquired many coins from the *Hedervar* collection, I was led to infer that these were the specimens engraved by Sestini. These coins, if existing genuine, are of very great rarity at all events, if not unique, since Mr. Akerman⁷ was obliged to quote them from Sestini only, and affixed to them R 8. On the tickets accompanying them in each instance, there was written "*Fausse. Moulée sur Carthage*," showing that their African origin had been recognised. Even should these coins not be the *Hedervar* specimens, still they serve to throw doubts on their authenticity.

⁵ *Medaglie Ispane*, p. 78.

⁶ *Medaglie Ispane*, p. 82, Tab. iii. 6, 7.

⁷ *Ancient Coins of Cities and Princes*, p. 53.

Sestini⁸ of course classes to Sacili all other coins with these types which, however, are frequently found in Africa. Shaw⁹ has engraved a specimen as of Juba I. Paruta¹⁰ has given two under Panormus. Combe engraves one;¹¹ and Wise¹² has given one. Mionnet (*Description*. Tom. 1. p. 273, Nos. 546, 547, 552 and 553), has described several under Panormus, and two are given in the *Catalogue Wellenheim*, Nos. 1050, 1050 *a*. These are, so far as I can at present find, all the references to this class of coins.

The general types are :

Obv.—Bearded, sometimes laureated, head of the Numidian Hercules to the left.

R.—Horse galloping to left.

Usually there is a single pellet below the horse, sometimes three, as No. 6. Some, however, of higher interest, bear two or three Numidian letters. The coins described are all in my collection, unless otherwise marked.

GALA KING OF THE MASSYLI.

1. *Obv.*—Bearded laureated head of Hercules to left.

R.—Horse galloping to left. Below two Punic letters
 = 𐤒𐤓 = 𐤍𐤕𐤓. *Æ* 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.

This coin, if my reading and classification be accepted, heads the class of regal coins of Numidia. Some of those without legends may be earlier, but cannot of course be

⁸ *Medaglie Ispane*, p. 83, Nos. 3, 4, 5.

⁹ *Travels in the Mediterranean*. Appendix plate at p. 60, No. 16.

¹⁰ *Grævii Thesaurus Siciliae* vi. plate 18, Nos. 175, 179.

¹¹ *Mus. Hunter*, Tab. xv. 9.

¹² *Nummi Bodleiani*, *Nummi incerti*, No. 1.

classed. Gesenius¹³ from Numidian inscriptions, calls him Mezetal, or Mezetulus, and says *Gala*, signifying preserver, was but a surname. He was, however, known to the Romans by his surname alone. There is nothing improbable in supposing him more generally known by a surname than by his family name, which would, however, be used in inscriptions, where the context, "Micipsa, son of Massinissa, son of Mezetal," would sufficiently show who was meant.

HIEMPSAL II., SON OF HIEMPSAL I. (?)

2. *Obv.*—Bare bearded head to left.

R.—Horse galloping to left. Below, three Punic letters =
הכמ. Æ 7½.

3. *Obv.*—A similar head, but in a very different style.

R.—Horse galloping to left. Below, *litteris fugientibus*
(כ) הכ. Æ 8.

Mr. Chaumont possesses a similar specimen, on which are seen the two last letters כמ also, however, fugitive. Gesenius¹⁴ gives from Numidian inscriptions the native form of Hiempsal, as הכמשבעל Hikemsbal or הכמבעל.

Hikembal, *made wise by God*. The Greeks turned it into 'Ιαμφας, 'Ιάμφαμος, and 'Ιεμφάλας.

If I remember rightly, M. Duchalais quotes the Synopsis¹⁵ of Arneth, as containing a coin of Hiempsal, but without description.

In the Prospectus¹⁶ issued by Messrs. Falbe and Lindberg p. 8, mention is made of coins of Hiempsal II., with

¹³ Monumenta Phœnicia, p. 201.

¹⁴ Monumenta Phœnicia, p. 198. Inscr. Numid. Tab. xxi.

¹⁵ Synopsis Numorum Græcorum Mus. Cæs. Vindob.

¹⁶ Prospectus d'un Ouvrage sur les Médailles de l'Afrique.

which these very possibly agree. These coins are different in style, and may possibly belong to different kings, although from the short reign of Hiempsal I., I should hardly expect coins of him to be found. In the *Prospectus* above mentioned, I find, however, mention of coins of Hiempsal I. struck at Simithu. I incline to suppose that these, as well as the coins of Micipsa, struck at Simithu, are specimens similar to those engraved by Gesenius *Tab. xlii. D. bis to L.*, which he read *מקם שמש*, place of the sun. One, however (*Tab. xlii. H.*), appears to read *מקש*, and is possibly the coin classed to Micipsa. Falbe would appear to prefer the name *Σίμισθον*, given by Ptolemy to Simithu. I think such coins of this type as I have seen, appeared to me more probably struck about the time of Juba II. than earlier. I believe Duchalais has adverted to them. Thomsen also, in the catalogue of the Frost collection, has classed them to Juba II., as has Gesenius. Mr. Drummond Hay, to whom belonged the specimens now in the Museum of the Scottish Antiquaries, came to the same conclusion, from the comparison of those he possessed, acquired while consul at Tangier.

4. *Obv.*—Bare bearded head to left.

R.—Horse galloping to left. Below two Punic letters *ל*
Æ 7½. Mr. Chaumont.

The first letter is not altogether certain, but is analogous to a form in Gesenius, p. 34, No. 10.

5. *Obv.*—Laureated bearded head to left.

R.—Horse galloping to left. Below, two Punic letters =
מ. *Æ 7½.* Sestini *Med. Isp. Tab. iii. 8.*

Akerman, p. 53, No. 7.

This is the coin before mentioned, as classed by Sestini

and De Saulcy to Sacili. I have a specimen, but with beardless head, in which the first letter has been effaced by a confusion, suffered during circulation, as is evident from the surface. I am unable to class either of these coins. I am however disposed to read for מן, מך which Gesenius has shown to be the Punic form of מלך king, and on No. 4 לך Lacumaces? This coin appears very common as, if I may trust my notes taken from the Memoir of Duchalais, the French Cabinet possesses eight similar to No. 5, besides one in lead, and only four or five belonging to the other classes. Only one bore the legend alluded to, however, out of upwards of fifty which I have examined.

6. *Obv.*—Laureated bearded head to left.

R.—Horse trotting to left. Above, a large star. Below, two Punic letters, of which the first ך only is legible.
Æ 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.

7. *Obv.*—Bare beardless head to left.

R.—Horse trotting to left. Above, a large star. Below, three pellets. Æ 7.

Sestini¹⁷ describes a similar coin to No. 7, but with diademed head. Duchalais¹⁸ describes a coin, different from either 6 or 7, but very analogous.

“16. *Obv.*—Tête d’Hercule à gauche, ceinte d’un diadème; audessous du col un globule.

R.—Cheval trotant à gauche; audessus, un astre rayonnant; audessous, trois caractères Pheniciens.”

On No. 6 there appears only room for two letters, and on No. 7 there are three pellets only. Unfortunately, my notes

¹⁷ Medaglie Ispane, p. 83, No. 6.

¹⁸ Médailles de Numidie. Mem. Soc. Ant. de France, tom. xix.

do not contain the Punic letters, and I do not remember whether they were given by him. These two coins 6 and 7 are thin, and apparently considerably later than the preceding. Sestini thought the pellets denoted unciae, as on the Roman coins. It is, however, opposed to this view that the coins with a single pellet are always larger and heavier than those with three. This remark derives support from those coins classed by the Duc de Luynes to Syphax.¹⁹ I have found it difficult, however, to convince myself of the correctness of this classification. One objection is, the great similarity of the legend to that of Juba, while I have given above intermediate coins bearing only the name of the prince, abbreviated into two or three letters. An additional ground of objection is found in the length of the legend. The early coins of every kingdom bear either no legends or very short ones, simplicity being the test of antiquity, as in the Syrian and Parthian series. We should, therefore, expect the earlier coins of Numidia to bear short legends, which are found in fact since the coin of Gala has two letters, and that of Hiempsal three, while these coins, if of Syphax, contemporary with Gala, have a legend of nine letters, containing besides the name of the king, the word *kingdom*, a legend which recurs under Juba. I have not seen the original coin classed to Syphax, in the French Cabinet, which I regret. From the difference, however, between the legend as given by Gesenius (Tab. xlii. B.), that given in the Chronicle (Vol. XIV.), in Mionnet, Tab. xx. 49 and in a drawing given me recently, I incline to think the first letter of uncertain form and indistinct. In the drawing which I have before me, the first letter resembles almost exactly the final Γ , but that the

¹⁹ Numismatic Chronicle Vol. XIV. p. 12

lower part of the upright stroke is wanting. It does not much resemble ד. In Gesenius, the form is dubious; but in the coin from the Danish Cabinet (Tab. xlii. A), the first letter is certainly ת, which corroborates my view of the other coin. With all deference then to the learning and talents of the Duc de Luynes, who had the great advantage of examining the coin in question, I would for the reasons above given, doubt the classification to Syphax, and represent the legends as possibly תרן ה ממלכת, without, however, offering any explanation. The portraits on the two coins (Gesenius Tab. xlii. A and B), are also very different in character, and can hardly belong to the same king. The second letter might be פ or ב, and I know not which to select. This legend bears very great similarity to that on a silver coin in the British Museum, which has been engraved in the Numismatic Chronicle, Vol. VI., p. 183, and classed by Mr. Walford to Juba II. The classification, however, depends on the last letter, which he read י for Juba, while on a cast before me, which I owe to the kindness of a gentleman here, the last letter is an undoubted ת. He read בקיהימ מלכי, by decree of king Juba. The portrait is not that of Juba, so far as I can judge; and I have shown that his name does not occur on the coin, so that this classification may be set aside. I have very carefully examined the cast before me, and with some confidence propose the following transcript of the legend קר מנר הממלכת. As regards the interpretation, I am by no means so confident. I, however, propose to read *Cirta capital of the kingdom*.

קר abbreviated for קרת, which means city, but of course may denote also Cirta, the city *par excellence*, being the capital of Numidia. The name Cirta is derived from קרת.

מנר, I take to mean *capital*, or *chief*, as I imagine it to be derived from the verb מנח, *to divide*, which, according to Gesenius, has the meaning *constituted, set over*, in the Pual conjugation. This is, however, a mere guess on my part, as my slight knowledge of Hebrew does not enable me to say if such a derivation is possible. As a support, however, to my view, I may mention that I began by assuming קר to stand for Ciria, and reasoning from the assumption, I concluded that מנר must have a meaning analogous to capital. Finding that it may have the meaning, *set over*, which is the same as *capital* or *chief*, appears to me to increase the probability of my assumption being correct, since by reasoning from it I arrived at a correct result. I must leave it to experienced numismatists to determine the period to which this coin belongs. I of course offer this only as a conjecture, to be decided upon by numismatists at their pleasure. The reading I propose is consistent with the form of the letters on the coin, and must be near the truth, whatever may be thought of the translation.

The next coins I have to mention bear legends in a character quite unknown to me, and apparently new.

8. *Obv.*—Bare bearded head to left.

R.—Horse to left, below which an unknown legend. No. 8.
Æ 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.

9. *Obv.*—A similar coin, but the obverse indistinct.

R.—Same type. The latter part of the legend only visible, but it helps to corroborate the legend on No. 8. No. 9.
Æ 7.

10. *Obv.*—Similar head to left.

R.—Horse to left. Below, a different legend. No. 10.
Æ 7 $\frac{1}{2}$, my cabinet, and that of the Scottish Antiquaries.

I am quite unable to give any idea as to the character

of these inscriptions; but as they appear new, I have thought it worth while to publish them. Unless they have some connection with the Libyan, or Berber, inscriptions in Gesenius I know not what to think. The letters in them, however, are isolated. The legends on my coins are very feeble, and without some attention would be easily passed over. The coins are certainly African, which caused me to think of the Libyan tribes, as the legends are not Numidian.

While on the subject of African coins, I wish to mention, that I by no means intend to lay any stress on the attribution of the coin (*Numismatic Chronicle*, Vol. XIV. p. 145), to Simmachi or Sinnachi, as there is no authority for calling it Simaghi, besides that it is too far inland. The attribution to Sacazama, which involved reading the middle letter **Σ** for **Δ**, is equally untenable. Indeed I by no means intended either of these conjectures for publication. Although I incline to continue reading the last two letters **ΔΔ**, I am by no means convinced as to the reading of the first. Mionnet gives it differently in his *Corps d'Ouvrage* and Supplement, so that the coins he examined cannot have been very distinct. I have another specimen; but the legend is very indistinct. More specimens are wanted to ensure certainty as to the forms.

The likeness of the heads on the three upper coins in the plate at p. 146, Vol. XIV. struck me just now; and I think the head on that coin (Gesenius 42 A.), classed to Syphax, is the same. These coins certainly cannot all bear the head of Syphax; and it is that of some deity, I think.

The subject of African coins is a most interesting, although a difficult, because neglected one. As I fear we have now little chance of the elaborate work announced by Messrs. Falbe and Lindberg, every contribution must

have its value; and in the hope that these remarks may draw a little attention to the subject, I offer them with due diffidence to numismatists capable of judging them, I hope not too severely.

I have just found in the Numismatic Chronicle iv. 186, that Gesenius read the legend on the silver coin **בת קמ מלכי**. The copy I have consulted does not contain the proceedings of the Society, to which reference is made. I think, however, this is not authorised by the cast I have examined.

I proceed to go over the letters seriatim.

The first, which cannot be **ב** on the cast before me, resembles somewhat the long tailed **כ** on coins of Gades or Cossura, but still more **ק**.

The second and fifth are the same, but with different lengths of tail, for which reason I read **ר** and **ר** respectively.

The third, seventh and eighth are undoubtedly **ג**.

The fourth appears to me **נ**, and the sixth as undoubtedly **ה**.

The ninth is **ל**, the tenth **ב**, and the eleventh distinctly **ת**, and not **י** as it appears in the reading of Gesenius.

W. H. SCOTT.

X.

REMARKS ON RARE AND UNPUBLISHED COINS.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, April 22nd, 1852.]

I BEG to exhibit to the Society a few coins which have lately come into my possession, all of which are of great rarity, and some of them, to the best of my knowledge, nearly if not quite unique.

The first is a third brass coin of Carausius.

Obv.—IMP.CARAVSIVS P.F.AVG.—Radiated head of Carausius to the right.

R.—LEG. IIXX PRIMIG.—In the exergue M.L. Capricorn to the left.

A similar coin has been described by Mr. C. Roach Smith, among others found near Strood, in Kent, in the 2nd. vol. of the Numismatic Chronicle, p. 114., and has been engraved and described in Akerman's Coins of the Romans relating to Britain. The figure of Capricorn is, in both places, inadvertently described as being to the right instead of to the left. The Strood coin appears to have been considered unique; but there is another specimen of the same type in the Hunter Museum at Glasgow; though it does not shew the ML. on the exergue. It is described in the Monumenta Historica Britannica as reading PRIMIC instead of PRIMIG. Stukeley also appears to have seen the type,¹ though in an imperfect state, unless, possibly, the specimens he engraves are of the second legion.

With regard to the legion, whose name appears on the coin, it would at first sight appear to be that of the 18th, but Mr. C. Roach Smith is of opinion, and I think correctly, that it is the 22nd. According to Sertorius Ursatus, there is an instance of the name of the 18th legion occurring with the epithet of Primigenia, but the 22nd legion is that to which this title is usually given. It is rather singular, that the capricorn appears on coins of Gallienus both with LEG. IIXX. and LEG. XXII.

The title of Primigenia occurs in connection with the 22nd legion on a denarius of Severus, and on a third brass coin of Victorinus, where it is given in full LEG. XXII. PRIMIGENIE.

¹ Pl. xix. 1. and vi. 7.

Banduri also speaks of a denarius of M. Antony with the same legend, which is not verified.

But that *Primigenia* was an old title of this legion, we may gather from Spartianus, who says that "*Didius Julianus, post praeturam Legioni praefuit, in Germaniâ Vicesimae Secundæ Primigeniæ.*" It had likewise the title of *Antoniana*. The name of this LEG. XXII. PR. occurs on several inscriptions—in two cases in connection with apparently the name of the town "*Tripontium*" (Lilburn near Rugby), which points out that part of the country, either as the place from which some part of the legion was levied, or else as one of its stations. The coin is certainly one of the most interesting of those of the British usurper.

The next coin is British, and in gold. The type of the obverse is that known as the *Verulam* type, while the reverse gives the armed horseman, and the legend *TASC*. The interest attaching to this coin arises from its having the letters *VER* from *Verulamium* inserted among the ornaments on the obverse; and, though they are exceedingly indistinct, there can be no doubt of their being there, the *V* and *R* being perfectly legible. The only other genuine coin with these letters is that belonging to Mr. Cuff, and engraved in the *Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 1. p. 91, and in *Ruding*. A fabrication is engraved in the *Monumenta Historica Britannica*, Plate I, No. 50. The present specimen appears to be from the same die as Mr. Cuff's, with the letters partly obliterated; and it is by means of his coin that the reading on mine is verified. It is worthy of remark, that Mr. Cuff at the time of the publication of his coin, considered that the letters might possibly occur on other coins, but, owing to their minuteness, have been overlooked, as was for a length of time the case with the coin now exhibited, while it formed a part of the *Holmesdale* collection.

My next coin is a *Sceatta*, different in type from any that

I can find engraved, though it has some resemblance to one given in Smith's *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. i. p. 23., No. 4. It stands first in the accompanying anastatic plate. The obverse presents a rude head, regarding the left with some rude imitations of letters in front. The reverse gives a cross with four dots in the angle, surrounded with *As* and *Vs* alternately, forming a sort of star. It is singular that among all the sceattas engraved by Ruding, Hawkins and Smith, there are only three instances in which the portrait, if so it is to be called, on the obverse is turned to the left. The weight of this coin is $15\frac{1}{2}$ grs., and it was discovered at Dunstable, Bedfordshire, the great majority of sceattas being found in Kent.

The next coin is a Bristol halfpenny of the first coinage of Edward VI., which is a piece of the most extreme rarity. Mr. Hawkins,² in 1841, speaking of this coinage, observes, that the denomination of the pieces was to be testoons, groats, half groats, pennies, halfpennies, and farthings; but, of these, groats, halfgroats and pennies, alone are now known. There have, however, since then, been two specimens of the halfpenny described in the *Numismatic Chronicle*,³ one of them of the Bristol Mint, from which mine will be found to differ in several points. It is the second in the plate.

Obv.—The bust of the king in profile, crowned, surrounded by the legend *Æ' 6 D' G' ROSA' SINÆ SPIN'*.—A small trefoil occurs after *Æ' D' G' ROS* and *Æ' SPIN*.

R.—A cross fleurée with three pellets in each angle, and with a two-leaved ornament like a trefoil without the middle leaf between each fork of the cross, and the legend *CIVI TÆS BRIS TOLI*.

² Silver coins, p. 139.

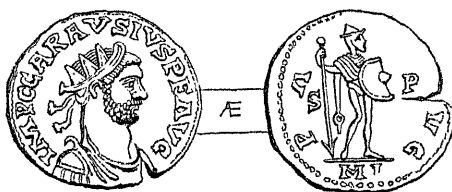
³ Vol. VIII. p. 127.

It is in fine preservation, and weighs $3\frac{5}{16}$ grains; the weight of the Bristol penny given in Ruding being 7 grains. It is needless to enlarge on the interest attaching to this coin, on account of its extreme rarity; but I must beg leave to add a few words relative to the master of the Bristol Mint, at the time of its being struck, concerning whom I regret there is apparently so little known. It appears, from receipts still extant, that the Comptroller of the Bristol Mint at that time was Robert Recorde; and if there are any means of proving him to be the same as Robert Recorde, the eminent mathematician, and author of the *Whetstone of Wit*, the first English book on Algebra, published in 1557, and of other learned works, we might add another distinguished mathematical name to those of Sir Isaac Newton and Sir John F. W. Herschell, by which the annals of the Mint are already graced.

There are two other very remarkable coins engraved in the plate, the property of Mr. Webster, to which I beg to call attention. They are both stycas, and both read distinctly on the obverse BEOM RE+ around a cross. The reverses give FHDLV OL+ retrograde and FOMSDR, also retrograde. They differ materially from any that have hitherto been published, and I think it may not unreasonably be assumed, that Beom was one of those "intruders, or rather tyrants," who, in the beginning of the ninth century, "bandied for the sovereignty of Northumberland for the space of thirty years." There is, however, it must be confessed, no mention in history of any pretender or king of this name, though very similar names occur in the chronicles of Northumbria, and more particularly Beorn, the *ealdorman* whom the *high reeves* of the Northumbrians burned at Seletun, in the year 780.

There is, moreover, a possibility that the M which is of a peculiar form, may be a monogram of NA., and that the stycas are those of Beonna, king of the East Angles, of whom pennies are extant in the sceatta form. But this I shall leave for the decision of those better qualified than myself to judge.

J. EVANS.



IV.

REMARKABLE COIN OF CARAUSIUS.

MY DEAR MR. AKERMAN,

Herewith I send you a cut of a brass coin of Carausius, which has lately come into my possession, the peculiarity of its type will, I think, entitle it to a place in the Chronicle; it is said to have been found at or near Cambridge; the portrait is like that usually met with on his coins, though the cut would lead to a different opinion.

With regard to the armed figure on the reverse, I will leave it to your more precise knowledge of the arms and armour of the period, to make any observations which you think may add an interest to this already remarkable coin; I would, however, observe, that the annular object attached to a portion of the warrior's costume seems to give us some

idea that the massive bronze rings usually termed armillæ were used for some purpose connected with the adjustment of the dress.

Believe me, yours very sincerely,

J. COVE JONES.

2, Harcourt Buildings, Temple.

June 3rd, 1852.

[We have little to add to the remarks of our kind correspondent on this singular coin. The reverse is particularly worthy of observation: the figure would certainly appear to be designed for a representation of a Romano-British soldier, and it need not be remarked, that the dress and attitude differ from those of the figures on the imperial coins of this period. The head of the figure does not appear to be galeated, but covered with a kind of *petasus*; while the shield, even allowing that this object may be a little out of the perspective, seems to be of a form not common to the Romans in this age. The heavy javelin, or barbed pilum, is highly characteristic of the period, and the numismatist need not be reminded, that it is very commonly represented on the coins of Constantius II., on which the emperor appears striking a falling horseman with that formidable weapon. The suggestion of our correspondent as to the meaning of the annular figure depending from the pallium, is well worthy of our attention, as probably affording some clue to the actual use of the heavy bronze rings which are commonly supposed to have been armillæ.—
Ed. N. C.]

V.

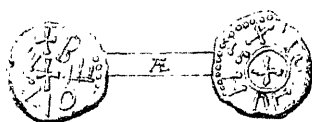
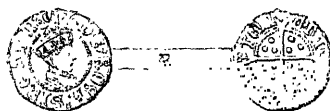
BRITISH SILVER COINS RECENTLY FOUND AT WESTON IN NORFOLK.

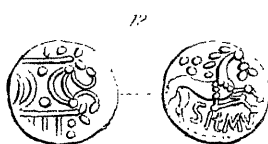
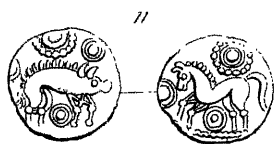
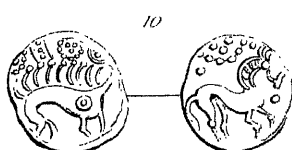
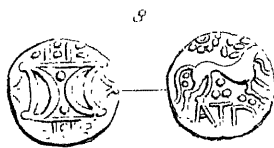
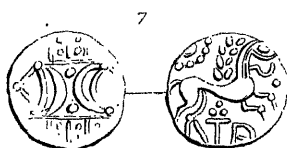
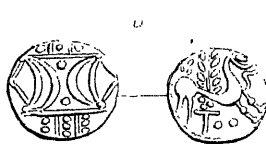
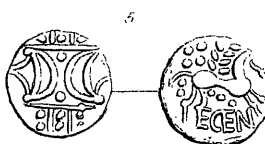
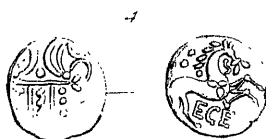
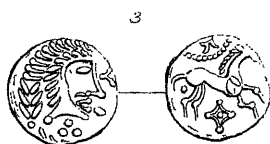
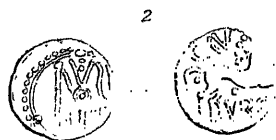
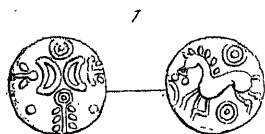
[Read before the Numismatic Society, May 27th, 1852,]

5, Liverpool Street, May 22nd., 1852.

MY LORD,

Mr. Goddard Johnson has very kindly entrusted to me a considerable number of British silver coins, recently found at Weston, in Norfolk, for exhibition





at the meeting of the Numismatic Society on Thursday next.

Mr. Johnson states that they were found about the 20th of March by two labourers who were making a new ditch through a field in the village of Weston, near Attlebridge, when the spade of one of them came in contact with a small urn, and broke it into fragments. This urn contained, it is calculated, from two hundred to three hundred coins. About a hundred and fifty of them have passed into Mr. Johnson's possession, and he has taken pains to select specimens for our examination of the various types. There were also two consular denarii, one of the Antonia, the other of the Cassia family.

The authenticated discovery of these coins is very important, as it confirms their appropriation to the district comprised in the territories of the Iceni, and enables us also to add to this class of the British coins a few new types.

Gough, I believe, was the first who attributed coins, similar to some of these, to the Iceni. Mr. Akerman, in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, Vol. I., plate ii., figs. 15 to 20; and in Vol. II., plate iii., fig. 7, has engraved examples precisely similar to those now before us, which were found at March in Cambridgeshire, and at Battle, in Sussex. Mr. Akerman has also published a coin in gold (*Numismatic Journal*, pl. ii., fig. 1), found at Oxnead, in Norfolk, which must be assigned to this class.* Oxnead is about ten miles from Weston. Subsequently, the Rev. Beale Poste published six from the collection in the British Museum, and one from the cabinet

* It was supplied to the British Museum by Mr. Goddard Johnson.

of Mr. Huxtable, as coins of the Iceni.* The weight of Mr. Johnson's coins ranges from fifteen to eighteen grains; those published by Mr. Poste, weighed from eighteen to nineteen and half grains. The most numerous divisions of the Weston coins present:—

1. On the convex side the double crescent ornament, and on the concave a horse, beneath which are the letters ECE or ECEN. Plate, figs. 4 and 5.
2. The same with the letter T, or ATD, or ATED, or ANTD. Figs. 6, 7, and 8.
3. *Obv.*—A rude human head.
Rev.—A horse with various symbols or ornaments. Fig. 3.
4. *Obv.*—A boar.
Rev.—A horse. Figs. 9 and 10.

There is one specimen of a new type, as follows:—

Obv.—Two small crescents back to back, with what seem to be intended for branches or leaves.

Rev.—A horse faced towards the left; the horses on the others being towards the right.† Fig. 1.

Another, of a new type and unique, is more interesting. (fig. 2). The obverse is unfortunately worn, and can only be understood by an engraving. On the reverse is a horse to the right, above the letters CAN or CAM; below, DVRO. Gale in his *Itinerary of Antoninus* (4to. 1709, p. 109), mentions coins found at Caistor, the *Venta Icenorum*, inscribed IO. DVRO. T. The example just described proves that he had seen coins corresponding, at least in part, with ours; but it may be questioned whether he may not have taken the IO from others reading ECE, and the T from those before referred to, and possibly did not intend to convey

* Journal of the British Archæological Association, vol. iv., p. 107-15.

† I have since observed that another of this type, found at Weston, has been sold by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson.

a notion that all these letters were upon one coin. However this may be, it shows that we must be cautious not to reject too hastily the testimony of the earlier antiquaries because they were not so explicit and correct in points of numismatology as we of the present day find it necessary to be.

The inscribed coins under consideration resolve themselves into three series; namely, those reading ECE and ECEN, which, I think, can no longer be doubted to mean coins of the *Iceni*; those with T or ATD, or ANTD, the meaning of which I will not, at present, pretend to determine; and that with CAN or CAM, and DVRO. The last of these is new, and now, for the first time, published. *Duro*, in the names of towns or stations in the ancient itineraries, invariably denotes water: it is, in fact, the Celtic term for water; and Gale had some reason for referring his coin to Caistor on the Wentsum, the Venta Icenorum; but we have in the territories of the *Iceni*, two places called *Durolipons* and *Durobrivæ*, one of which is more probably indicated by the *Duro* upon our coin. The CAM (if, upon the discovery of a more perfect example, such should prove to be the letters on the upper part of this coin) may be referred to *Camboricum*, which was also in the country of the *Iceni*. But, as the two inscriptions upon one coin can hardly be supposed to indicate two places, we must be content to rest in doubt until future discoveries afford further facts for comparison.

The coin in the possession of Mr. Huxtable, before alluded to, appears to read SITMV (fig. 12), which Mr. Poste, I think with good reason, conceives may denote *Sitomagus*, a place also in the same district of Britain. The coincidence is remarkable; and I think we can no longer doubt that these coins really belong to the *Iceni*, and,

that the inscriptions on figs. 2 and 12 denote places in the territories of that people, probably those above suggested. Fig. 11 represents a coin in the possession of Mr. Huxtable, which is here introduced from its evident affinity to the coins found at Weston.

I have the honour to be,

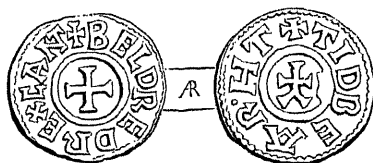
My Lord,

Yours very sincerely,

C. ROACH SMITH.

*The Lord Londesborough,
President of the Numismatic Society of London.*

VI.



ANOTHER TYPE OF BALDRED.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, May 27th, 1852.]

It will perhaps be in the recollection of the Society, that at their meeting on the 27th of November last, I exhibited and described the drawing of a specimen of a penny of Baldred or Beldred, king of Kent, of an unpublished type.

It is somewhat remarkable, considering the extreme rarity of the coins of this king, that I am again enabled to place on record a newly discovered specimen of his penny,

which also differs from any hitherto described. It is without the bust, and in general character much resembles the coin figured in Ruding, plate iii. No. 3.

Obv.— + BELDRED REX CANT (the NT in monogram),
in the centre a plain cross.

Rev.— + TIDBEARHT. In the centre a cross, which
has the lower limb divided into two divergent
branches.

On reference to my former paper, it will be seen that the moneyer is the same whose name occurs on a coin of Baldred of the type Ruding, plate iii. No. 1, which is in the collection of Mr. Cuff.

The coin is not quite perfect at the edge, but is, in other respects, in much better condition than the one described by me in November last, which was found in the neighbourhood of Guildford. The present specimen was recently discovered in Suffolk; and has since passed into the cabinet of the Rev. Edward J. Shepherd, by whom the cut at the head of this paper has been kindly contributed.

J. B. BERGNE.

MISCELLANEA.

M. de Longpérier has already read LN as London (Lettres du Baron Marchant, ed, 1850, p. 437). He reads, however, PLN. Prima Londinensis. In consistency with this, he must read MLN. Millesima Londinensis. Is it not better to read in one case Pecunia, in the other Moneta? I may mention that in describing the coin, pl. xxvii. 2. he has omitted the S Senioti, which is found in the plate. This is important to notice, because the occurrence of a coin of Diocletian or Maximianus, struck before their abdication, with PLN, would, I think, militate against the reading LN. London. To my alarm, such a coin presented itself through this error, although, on referring to the plate, it subsided. He carries the principle of abbreviation further, and at p. 441, reads on a coin of Constantinus III., S.M. LD. *Secunda moneta Londinensis*. I object to reading *Secunda*, because we should expect to find *Prima moneta*, or *Tertia moneta*, as well as *Secunda*, yet I cannot find any such exergues. We always find together the letters S.M, never P.M, or T.M, so far as I can find at least. Therefore I think *Signata Moneta* more likely to be correct. On coins of Allectus we find MSL. never MPL. or MTL. It is true, we find SACRA MONETA at full length on some coins; and it might be supposed SM. meant the same. There is much uncertainty in many interpretations; but the collection of variants clears up a good deal. Thus, where P. and M. only occurs, as on the coins with LN., it is safe to read, I think, Pecunia, possibly Percussa, and Moneta. Where P. S. T. and Q. replace each other as on middle brass of Maximianus with SACRA MON, which bear PT., ST., TT., or QT., it is necessary to read Prima, Secunda, Tertia, or Quarta, Treveris. It is as yet an obscure subject, but worthy of investigation. A general collection would facilitate such investigation greatly, giving all the variants. Mr. Stevenson's announced Dictionary will, I hope, contain some such thing. They should be brought together, not scattered as in Rasche's Lexicon.

W. H. SCOTT.

MEDAL OF CHARLES I.—Mr. Pretty, by the hands of Mr. Saul, communicated to the Numismatic Society on the 27th of

May, a singular and unpublished medal of this monarch, which may be thus described:—

Bust of Charles I. Rex., hair rather short, lovelock over his left shoulder; falling lace collar, figured armour, lion's head on shoulder; scarf, medal suspended by a ribbon. *Leg.* CAROLVS I. D. G. MAGN BRIT. FRANC. ET. HIB. REX. ÆTATIS SVÆ 1642 (?). 2½ AR.

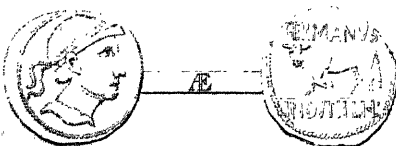
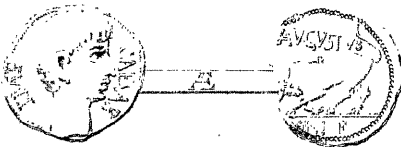
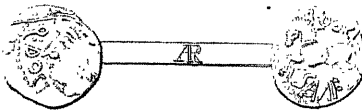
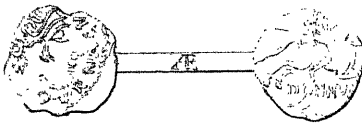
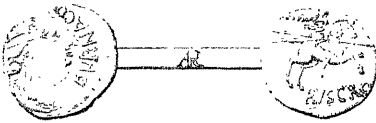
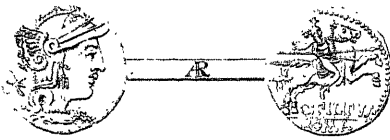
The reverse (representing a figure in a car) to which the specimen from which this description is taken is attached, has no proper connection with it. It was originally published as a reverse to a medal by Trezzo, of Hippolyta Gayza, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella, Duke of Mantua, who died in 1563.

This medallic portrait of Charles occurs in several reduced sizes on medals worn as badges or memorials, by his partisans during his troubles and after his death.

FORGERIES OF FIVE-FRANC PIECES.—Remarkable ingenuity has been shown in Paris recently in the adulteration of five franc pieces. The *modus operandi* of the money utterers is stated to be as follows:—One side of the coin is carefully removed by the use of a very thin fine saw; as much of the interior as possible is then cut out; the space left vacant is filled up with a composition having the same weight, and nearly the same sound or ring as silver; then the side is carefully soldered on again, and the coin has of course the same outward appearance as before. Most of the pieces thus altered bear the effigy either of Louis XVII., Charles X., or Louis Philippe. The fraud was detected at the Bank of France. The deterioration of the coins thus altered is about seven-tenths.

[The foregoing is taken from the daily journals. A similar, though more ingenious mode of adulteration of the coin is common in the East Indies, where a hole is made by drilling in the edge of the coin, and the piece itself rendered a mere shell, the inside being filled up with inferior metal. We exhibited a specimen of this kind of forgery to the members of the Numismatic Society some years ago. See Numismatic Chronicle, Vol. VI. p. 82.]

ANOTHER COIN INSCRIBED VIRI.—A fine specimen of the type engraved in Ancient Coins of Cities and Princes, plate xxi. fig. 15, was found a short time since by a labouring man in Pagham Harbour, Sussex.



J. Claghorn del. et sc.

XIV.

ON THE ORTHOGRAPHICAL FORM OF THE NAMES
INSCRIBED ON CERTAIN GAULISH AND BRITISH
COINS.

BEFORE proceeding to the more general question which will be discussed in the ensuing pages, I shall submit a few remarks upon a particular series of coins, by which the inquiry has been suggested to me. It is a series assigned by M. Duchalais, in his valuable Catalogue,¹ exclusively to the North-east of Gaul. The coins present, on one side, a rudely rendered female head in a winged helmet; and on the other, an armed horseman galloping, with his lance levelled, and a *chlamys* flying back from his shoulders. They are variously inscribed, exhibiting sometimes the names of supposed native chiefs, sometimes those of tribes or towns. Amongst the latter occur the names of EBURU, commonly interpreted as *Eburones*, and of DURNACOS, or DURNACUS, identified by some numismatists with the modern Tournay.

The general resemblance of these coins, in fabric and type, to the Roman Consular *denarii* is sufficiently obvious; though in size they correspond rather with the *quinarii*, weighing, upon an average, about thirty grains. It has not, however, apparently been observed, that the exact prototype of the entire class is to be found amongst the coins of the Marcian Family, in a *denarius* of Q. Marcius Philippus. This *denarius* has been engraved by Riccio,

¹ Médailles Gauloises, p. 273, note to No. 647.

though apparently from a somewhat defective specimen.² A better example, in the collection of the British Museum, may be thus described :—

Obv.—Head of Rome, in winged helmet, right. Behind the head, ✱.

Rev.—Horseman, in helmet, with *chlamys* flying back, and lance levelled, galloping, right. Behind the horse, an undetermined object.³ Underneath, Q·PILIRVS. In the exergue, ROMA. (A.R. Size 4. Weight, 59·6 grains. See plate, fig. I.)

In what way this branch of the Marcian family may have been connected with Gaul, or how its coinage should have become the model for a Belgic artist, cannot now be ascertained. The spelling of the name PILIRVS indicates, in the opinion of Riccio, a somewhat early date for the Consular coin; though, it should be remembered, an archaic orthography is not unlikely to have been affected, especially if the warrior represented on the reverse be, as Riccio thinks, an “ancient worthy” of a family which pretended to the blood of Ancus Marcius. But whatever may have been the date of the original, it is by no means to be inferred, that the Gaulish copies were the produce of the same, or even of the succeeding, age. Roman money is not supposed to have circulated beyond the Alps till the organisation of the “Province,” about B.C. 122; and the Belgic territory would probably be the last to give it admission.

The names occurring in this series, attributed to native chiefs, are AUSCRO, DONNUS, BRICCA — COMAN, RICAN, ROW—CNUOI; none of which are known to history.

² Monete delle Antiche Famiglie di Roma, p. 138, No. 21; and Tav. xxx, No. 11.

³ Riccio calls this a Macedonian helmet, being misled by the incompleteness of the type in his example, upon which only the upper portion of the object appears.

Two of these varieties, however, present a peculiarity, which has led me to the more general inquiry, to which I now wish to call the attention of numismatists. The orthographical form of the Celtic names appears to me to be intimately connected with the chronology of Gaulish and British coins. And without pretending to be able to clear up all the difficulties of so obscure a subject, I yet venture to hope, that by submitting the question to discussion in the form of a definite hypothesis, admitting of proof or disproof, I may at least tend to promote investigation, and, through investigation, discovery.

The two varieties to which I refer bear each a double inscription: on one side, the name of the city *Durnacos* or *Durnacus*; on the other, that of one of the two chiefs, *Auscro* and *Donnus*⁴ (see plate, figs. 2 and 3).

The peculiarity to be noticed is, that on all the known coins of *Auscro* the name of the city, when fully preserved, invariably ends in OS, and on those of *Donnus* it ends as uniformly in VS. I am, therefore, led to suggest, that the change in the spelling of the name of the city is indicative of two distinct epochs, to which the two chiefs respectively belong. The examples in the British Museum do not, perhaps, present any such differences in fabric, or style of art, as of themselves to justify us, in the present state of our knowledge, in assigning to either the priority of date. But upon philological grounds, the terminations COS, and CRO (if standing for CROS), may, I think, be considered anterior to CVS and NVS. Not that the former can be identified directly with the archaic Latin, since the Roman coins, from which, as I have shewn, these

⁴ The two specimens here engraved are from the collection in the British Museum. The French Cabinet possesses examples in which the final S is preserved (*vile* Duchalais, *Med. Gaul.* p. 207-8).

are derived, present the later form of spelling. But considering that the first money of the Gauls was imitated from that of the Greeks,—that in all their writings, as Cæsar tells us,⁵ they adopted the Greek character,—and that upon some of their coins, indicating by their type and fabric the influence of Roman models, the legends still continue to be wholly, or partly, in Greek,—it seems not inconsistent to suppose, that when at length the Latin character was assumed, it might at first have been accompanied by a partial admixture of Greek orthography. Should this theory be correct, the names ending in OS may be considered to belong generally to the period of incipient intercourse between the Gauls and Romans, commencing after the colonisation of the “Province,” B.C. 122; whilst the names ending in VS, though upon coins still technically termed “autonomous,” may be regarded generally as posterior to the complete establishment of the Roman power. Although the change in style would not, of course, be effected within the limits of a single year, yet the final subjugation of Gaul by Cæsar, B.C. 51, furnishes the most probable approximate epoch—the *mean* date, so to speak—for the transition.

I shall now proceed to inquire, how far the historical evidence deducible from the coins themselves is in accordance with this supposition. In so doing, I shall include the money of this country with that of Gaul, because not merely was the coinage of Britain derived from its continental neighbour; but its language, being originally the same, and exposed to similar influences from without, would naturally undergo the same variations.

I shall, however, not notice names ending in O, except where some evidence appears of the omission of a final S;

⁵ Bell. Gall. vi. 14.

for O might probably itself be in some instances a Celtic termination, which would continue unaltered in the Roman times.

The following propositions appear to me to result from a comparison of all the instances with which I am acquainted :—

I. That the terminations OS and VS do not occur united upon any single coin.

II. That the termination OS is not found in conjunction with titles indicative of Roman authority, institutions, or forms of speech; nor the termination VS in conjunction with any that are strictly aboriginal.

III. That of the few historical names occurring upon this class of coins, those which are known to be anterior to the Roman conquest occur, *almost* universally, with the termination OS, whilst those which can be proved posterior have always the termination VS.

In thus stating the collective testimony of the several examples I have hitherto met, I must remind the reader, that such rules ought not, from the nature of the case, to be expected to be invariable; for at least some exceptional instances may be anticipated as we approach the era of transition, when the orthography would for a short time be liable to fluctuation.

I. Of the first proposition, being simply a negative, no proof can, of course, be offered. Its correctness must be tried when any counter evidence is adduced. The only ostensibly adverse example which I have yet discovered appears in the Catalogue of the Hunter Collection,⁶ where a coin is published as inscribed DORNACOS—DONNVS. I am enabled, however, by the kindness of Mr. Wadding-

ton, who has recently examined the coin itself in the Glasgow Museum, to state that this reading is erroneous, the first name really terminating, as upon all similar varieties, in VS.

II. The second proposition will be best explained by the mention of those Roman titles which are found in conjunction with the termination VS, and never with that of OS.

The first is the letter F, following a proper name in the genitive case, which Mr. Birch⁷ has pointed out as the abbreviation of *Filius*, similar to that adopted on the coins of Augustus, who thus recorded his legal relationship to Julius. The British Museum possesses one undoubted example of the combination of this title with the termination VS, in the well-known British gold coin, having on the obverse COM.F., and on the reverse EPPILLVS. In the same collection is also another specimen, which will hereafter be noticed, but of which the reading is not sufficiently certain, to justify its being quoted at present in illustration of the use of the Roman formula.

A second title of Roman form is REX, which occurs, combined with CVNOBELINVS, on a copper coin of that prince in the British Museum, and combined with ADIETVANVS, on a Gaulish coin, upon which it will be necessary to remark in the sequel.

To this head may also be referred the legend AMBACTVS, occurring, without further addition, on the obverse of a coin in the Bibliothèque Royale at Paris.⁸ The word *Ambactus*, which, according to Festus, was used by Ennius in the sense of “*δοῦλος μισθωτός*,” occurs in Cæsar, apparently, for a *dependent*.⁹ If, therefore, with M. Duchalais, we consider its appearance on this coin as expressive of

⁷ Num. Chron. Vol. VII. p. 80.

⁸ Duchalais, *Med. Gaul.* p. 158, No. 446.

⁹ “*Eorum (i. e. equitum) ut quisque ex genere copiisque am-*

submission to the Roman sway, we have a confirmation of the date to which the termination VS would refer it; though I am bound to confess to some doubt, whether a word thus isolated is not in reality a proper name.

On the other hand, the title of *Vergobret*, which, from the language of Cæsar,¹⁰ must have been peculiar to the period of Gaulish independence, is found, evidently united with a proper name as a designation of rank, on two remarkable coins, presenting examples of the termination OS. The first, published by the late Baron Marchant,¹¹ is, according to him, inscribed CISIARECO VEROBRETO—SIMISSOS PVBLIC.....VIO. The second, edited by M. De Saulcy,¹² reads CISIAMBOS CATTOS VEROBRETO—SIMISSOS PVBLICOS LIXOVIO. Without staying to inquire into the correctness of the explanation given by M. Marchant to the words SIMISSOS PUBLICOS, the title VEROBRETO furnishes sufficient evidence of the early date of these coins.

Here it will be necessary to notice a statement of a learned French writer, which, if correct, would militate against the proposition I am now endeavouring to establish. M. Lambert, of Bayeux, has spoken,¹³ in somewhat general terms, but without any apparent doubt, of coins inscribed, SANTONOS—Q. DOCI; the latter of which names partakes obviously of a Roman form. No coin, however, with such a legend, is actually published either by him, or,

plissimus, ita plurimos circum se *ambactos* clientesque habet" (Bell. Gall. vi. 15).

¹⁰ "Qui summo magistratu præerat, quem *Vergobretum* appellant Ædui, qui creatur annuus, et vitæ necisque in suos habet potestatem" (Bell. Gall. i. 16).

¹¹ *Mélanges de Numismatique et d'Histoire*, Dissert. xxv.

¹² *Revue Num.* 1837, p. 12.

¹³ *Essai sur la Numismatique Gauloise*, p. 7.

as far as I am aware, by any other numismatist; nor is there any such in the British Museum. I cannot but suspect, therefore, that he has been led into the belief of the existence of this inscription by the assumption of preceding writers, that the coins of *Q. Doci* belong to the *Santonos*. The only name with which SANTONOS has, as I believe, been really found united, is ARIVOS. That of Q. DOCI, in the best preserved examples, is followed only by four letters, which Mionnet renders variously as SANT, SAMI, and SAAI; the first of which readings is adopted by M. Lambert himself,¹⁴ and by M. A. Barthélemy,¹⁵ on coins which they respectively publish, whilst the second only is considered admissible by M. Duchalais.¹⁶ The last-mentioned author determines, as I think, justly, that these coins belong not to the *Santonos*, but to Gallia Belgica, though he leaves the legend SAMI unexplained. I shall take the opportunity of suggesting a new interpretation of this much-vexed word, illustrated by a specimen in the British Museum, here engraved (see plate, fig. 4). I would render it as SAM. F[ilius], rudely compressed into a form which will be easily understood by a comparison with the Table of Monograms, published in Riccio's work. If this reading be correct, it furnishes an additional proof that the Belgic chief, who appears to have assumed the prænomen of *Quintus*, belongs to the Roman period.

III. In proof of my third proposition, I shall specify all the coins I have met with, presenting examples of either termination, and bearing names of which the date can be ascertained from historical sources.

Firstly, Names ending in OS.

¹⁴ Page 145.

¹⁵ Rev. Num. 1838, pp. 1—7.

¹⁶ Med. Gaul. p. 235, note to No. 567.

1. COIOS. On the reverse of a coin in the *Bibliothèque Royale*,¹⁷ thus inscribed, is the legend ORCITIRIX, under which name is recognised the *Orgetorix* mentioned by Cæsar as a chief of the Helvetii at the commencement of the Gallic war.¹⁸

2. TASGIITIOO, on a coin also in the *Bibliothèque*.¹⁹ Tasgetius, chief of the Carnutes, is mentioned in Cæsar,²⁰ in the fifth year of the war (B.C. 54).

3. LVXTIPIOS, from the same collection.²¹ This name is identified by the French numismatists with Lucterius, chief of the Cadurci, who appears in the seventh campaign.²²

4. LITAVICOS, on a coin published by the Marquis de Lagoy.²³ Litavicus, chief of the Ædui, held a command under Cæsar, B.C. 52.²⁴

5. IVLIOS. This name occurs on the same coin with that of DVRAT.²⁵ Duratius, chief of the Pictones, is mentioned by Aulus Hirtius as an adherent to the Romans towards the close of the war;²⁶ and M. Duchalais, with much probability, supposes him to have affiliated himself into the Julian family.

6. DVRNACOS. This word is united with DVBNOREX on a coin published by Bouteroue,²⁷ differing in style from those of *Durnacus* before described. The second of these names is generally recognised as that of the Æduan chief, the *Dumnorix* of Cæsar.²⁸ Although the reading

¹⁷ Duchalais, *Med. Gaul.* p. 126, No. 374. ¹⁸ *Bell. Gall.* i. 2.

¹⁹ Duchalais, *Med. Gaul.* p. 124, No. 371. ²⁰ *Bell. Gall.* v. 25.

²¹ Duchalais, *Med. Gaul.* p. 13, No. 25. ²² *Bell. Gall.* vii. 5.

²³ Notice sur l'Attribution de quelques Médailles des Gaules, p. 37.

²⁴ *Bell. Gall.* vii. 37. ²⁵ Duchalais, *Med. Gaul.* p. 14, No. 26.

²⁶ *Bell. Gall.* viii. 26. ²⁷ *Recherches Curieuses des Monnoies de France*, p. 45.

²⁸ *Bell. Gall.* i. 3.

DVRNACOS rests merely upon the authority of Bouteroue, yet I know no other reason for doubting its correctness, than that the coins of *Dubnorex* are commonly inscribed DVRNOCOV.

I forbear, however, to rely upon the coin having on the obverse OARMANOS, and on the reverse COMIOS, which Eckhel²⁹ and other numismatists have attributed to Comius, king of the Atrebates, employed by Cæsar in his negotiations with the Britons;³⁰ for I am inclined to follow the opinion of M. Duchalais,³¹ that the fabric and style of the coin refer it to the south of Gaul.

Secondly, Names ending in VS.

1. EPPILLVS, on the reverse of the coin already quoted, with the inscription COM. F. As the latter name is generally admitted to be that of the Atrebate chief, his son *Eppillus* might very naturally belong to the period succeeding the reduction of Gaul.

2. CVNOBELINVS, on the coin before mentioned. Cunobelin is known, from Dion Cassius³² and Suetonius,³³ to have been contemporary with Augustus, Tiberius, and Caligula.

3. GERMANVS, united with a word which has been rendered by the French numismatists generally as INDVTILLI, by M. Senckler³⁴ as INDVTILLIL, and by the writer of the Sale Catalogue of the Pembroke Collection³⁵ as INDVTILLI F. The latter reading appears to me to have

²⁹ *Doctrina Numorum Veterum*, vol. i. p. 77; cf. De la Saussaye, *Rev. Num.* 1837, p. 5.

³⁰ *Bell. Gall.* iv. 21, etc.

³¹ *Med. Gaul.* p. 88, No. 298.

³² *Hist. Rom. lib.* lx.

³³ *Calig.* c. 44.

³⁴ *Jahrbuch des Vereins von Alterthums-Freunden*, 1846, pp. 44—47.

³⁵ Note to Lot 276, p. 63.

the balance of probability in its favour; though I did not feel it sufficiently certain to quote the coin so inscribed, when discussing my second proposition, as an instance of the Roman formula combined with the termination VS. The late date, however, of this coin is determined by other more conclusive evidence, the type being imitated from that of a small brass piece of Augustus, bearing his head and designation, with the addition DIVI F., an addition which tends incidentally to support the interpretation to which I incline for the Gaulish legend. Ignorant of this derivation of the coin, Eckhel³⁶ appears to have acquiesced in the opinion of Beger, who had assigned it to Indutiomarus, chief of the Treviri in the time of Cæsar;³⁷ and M. Senckler has wasted a good deal of ingenuity in endeavouring to restore the attribution. I annex an engraving of the original coin and its copy, from examples in the British Museum (see plate, figs. 5, 6).

4. AMBACTVS. I have already noticed the argument deducible from the supposed meaning of this word. I now refer to the coin so inscribed, because a collateral proof of its later date is furnished by its type, which, according to M. Duchalais,³⁸ is borrowed from a *quinarius* of Caius Antius Restio; and this person is stated by Riccio to have been *triumvir monetalis* between B.C. 50 and B.C. 43.³⁹

5. IVLIVS. On the reverse of a coin so inscribed⁴⁰ is the name of TOGIRI, which, from the correspondence of fabric and type, M. Duchalais has identified with *Q. Doci*.⁴¹ I have already given my reasons for assigning this latter personage to the Roman period; and, assuming the

³⁶ Doctr. Num. Vet. vol. i. p. 78.

³⁷ Bell. Gall. v. 3, etc.

³⁸ Med. Gaul. p. 4.

³⁹ Monete, etc. p. 14.

⁴⁰ Lambert, Essai sur la Num. Gaul. p. 144, pl. x. No. 26.

⁴¹ Med. Gaul. p. 237.

correctness of M. Duchalais' opinion, the name in full would be *Quintus Julius Togirix* (or *Docirix*). Although, from the instance of Duratius, the honour of enrolment in the *Gens Julia* would appear to have been first conceded at an earlier epoch, yet the wide extension of the practice dates from a few years after the subjugation of Gaul.⁴² Both Cæsar himself, and still more Augustus, lavished the Julian name not merely on individuals,⁴³ but on towns.

6. Lastly, I have to mention an example which forms the only exception I have yet discovered to the general rule stated in my third proposition. It is a coin published by the Marquis de Lagoy,⁴⁴ having on the obverse REX ADIETVANVS, and on the reverse SOTIOTA, which has been attributed by French writers to Adcantuannus, king of the Sotiates, reduced to submission by Crassus, B.C. 56.⁴⁵ The name of this prince is, in a MS. of Cæsar in the *Bibliothèque Royale*, written ADIATVANVS; and I readily admit the propriety of the identification. A single instance, however, of the termination VS, on a coin apparently somewhat anterior to the date which I have selected as the mean epoch of transition, will hardly be thought materially to impair my argument. The Sotiates were a tribe in the South of Gallia Aquitanica; and it is not improbable, that in the vicinity of the Province the Roman orthography may have prevailed somewhat earlier than in the Northern divisions of Gaul.

In conclusion, a few words must be added upon a monumental inscription, which has been sometimes referred to in

⁴² Thierry, *Histoire des Gaulois*, part iii. ch. 1.

⁴³ Cf. Merivale, *History of the Romans under the Empire*, vol. ii. p. 3, *note*; where several instances of persons so entitled are quoted from the Imperial times.

⁴⁴ Notice, etc. p. 16.

⁴⁵ Cæs. Bell. Gall. iii. 22.

proof of the occurrence of the termination OS in Gaulish names during the imperial times. Upon the Roman triumphal arch at Orange, in the Department of Vaucluse, are sculptured several trophies captured from barbarian warriors, with bucklers bearing the following words:⁴⁶—on those upon the front of the arch, MARIO, SACROVIR, DACVDO, VDILLVS, AVOT...; on those upon its flank, BODVACVS,⁴⁷ VAVNE, BEVE, RATVI, —SRE. According to M. De Peiresc, as quoted by Montfaucon,⁴⁸ the name of TEVTOBOCHVS was also upon a stone which fell from the arch about the year 1600; but the story is generally regarded as apocryphal, and probably originated in the once prevalent belief, that the edifice was a monument of the victory gained by Marius over the Teutones, under Teutobodus,⁴⁹ near Aquæ Sextiæ, B.C. 102. The arch is now referred, by the best authorities, to the time of Marcus Aurelius.

Without at all doubting this chronology, I may, in passing, point out, that the name of Sacrovir occurs in the reign of Tiberius, as that of the Ædualan insurgent defeated by Silius near Augustodunum, A.D. 21—a person who had previously obtained the rights of Roman citizenship, and

⁴⁶ These inscriptions have been often and variously published, by Montfaucon, Merimée, Millin, and others. I have adopted the version given by M. Courtet, in an article which appears to contain the most accurate account of the monument (*Revue Archéologique*, vol. v. pp. 209—220).

⁴⁷ The name BODVACVS induces me to submit this passing question to British numismatists: Whether the most probable Latin form of BODVOC would be *Boadicea*?

⁴⁸ *Antiq. Expliq. Supplement*, p. 74.

⁴⁹ Lelewel assigns to Teutobodus the coin inscribed TOVTOBOCIO—ATEPILOS (*vide* Duchalais, *Med. Gaul*, p. 163, No. 448). Could I fairly convince myself of the justness of this attribution, the latter name would supply an additional argument in favour of my third proposition.

the *Gentile* name of Julius, in the manner I have before referred to.⁵⁰

To return, however, to the question of orthography: the inscriptions (of which parts are quite unintelligible) present, it will be observed, no actual example of the termination OS; and its supposed existence could therefore only have been suggested by the names of MARIO and DACVDO (otherwise read DACVNO), in which it might have been conceived that the final S is omitted. Now I readily admit that these words, from their position, are nominatives, and not Latin datives or ablatives; but I can by no means allow that the occasional omission of the S upon the earlier Gaulish coins, resulting from the imperfection of the art of coinage amongst the uncivilised natives, is any authority for a similar deficiency in an architectural inscription executed under the Roman administration. I should at once, therefore, adopt the obvious explanation, that some Gaulish names either originally ended in O, or were so rendered in a language in which that termination was familiar.

With these observations, which have extended beyond the limits I had at first contemplated, I shall leave the further elucidation of the question to more learned numismatists.

EDMUND OLDFIELD.

12th April, 1852.

⁵⁰ Tacit. Annal. lib. iii. c. 40—46.

XV.

SUPPLEMENTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE SERIES
OF THE COINS OF THE PATAN SULTANS OF HINDUSTAN. BY EDWD. THOMAS, BENGAL CIVIL SERVICE.

IN the year 1847-8, I published, in this Journal, a series of papers on the "Coins of the Patan Sultans of Delhi." Since that period, I have availed myself of every opportunity of improving the existing catalogue of these medals, endeavouring at the same time to gather every collateral information towards the general elucidation of the numismatic history of the Patan monarchs of Hindustan.

During my late residence in India, the liberality of my friend, Mr. E. C. Bayley, placed at my disposal an entire cabinet of Delhi coins. So complete a collection is in itself worthy of independent description; but, aided by extensive contributions from other sources, it enables me to add very considerably to the previously known suite of medals. I have therefore arranged these new materials for publication in our Numismatic Chronicle, where they will appropriately appear as a connected supplement to the earlier essays printed in this periodical.

NOTE.—The *second number*, entered after the leading number of each coin, indicates, in cases where no description of the piece is given, the heading in the original papers under which the medals now detailed should be classified.

Where a full transcript of any specimen is introduced in the following list, the *second number* determines merely the position, after *that number*, in which the new coin should be inserted in the general detail exhibited in the previous text.

In some instances, descriptions of coins, already published, which are specially referred to in the notes on the present supplementary catalogue, have been re-produced entire; and again, where corrections of previous readings have been found necessary, the complete legends, embodying the revised rendering, have usually been placed under the proper (*second*) number, unaccompanied by further remark.

LIST OF THE PATAN SULTANS OF HINDUSTAN.

CORRECTED FROM THEIR COINS.

Date of Accession. A.H.	No.	NAMES OF SULTANS.
589	1	Mu'iz-ud-dín Muhammad bin Sâm (1st Dynasty).
602	2	Kutb-ud-dín Ibek.
607	3	Arám Sháh.
607	4	Shams-ud-dín Altumsh.
633	5	Rukn-ud-dín Fíróz Sháh.
634	6	Sultán Rizíah.
637	7	Mu'iz-ud-dín Bahrám Sháh.
639	8	Alá-ud-dín Masaúd Sháh.
644	9	Násir-ud-dín Mahmúd.
664	10	Ghíás-ud-dín Balban.
685	11	Mu'iz-ud-dín Kaikubád.
688	12	Jalál-ud-dín Fíróz Sháh, <i>Khilji</i> (2nd Dynasty).
695	13	Rukn-ud-dín Ibráhím.
695	14	Alá-ud-dín Muhammad Sháh.
715	15	Shaháb-ud-dín Umar.
716	16	Kutb-ud-dín Mubáarak Sháh.
720	17	Násir-ud-dín Khusrú.
720	18	Ghíás-ud-dín Tughlak Sháh (3rd Dynasty).
725	19	Muhammad bin Tughlak.
752	20	Fíróz Sháh bin Salar Rajab.
790	21	Tughlak Sháh 2nd.
791	22	Abúbakr Sháh.
793	23	Muhammad Sháh bin Fíróz Sháh.
795	24	Sikandar Sháh.
795	25	Mahmúd Sháh bin Muhammad Sháh (Tímúr, 800).
797	26	Nusrat Sháh <i>Interregnum</i> , Mahmúd restored, 802.
815	27	Daulat Khán Lodí.
817	28	Khizr Khán <i>Syud</i> (4th Dynasty).
824	29	Mubáarak Sháh 2nd.
839	30	Muhammad Sháh bin Faríd Sháh.
849	31	A'lam Sháh.
854	32	Bahlól Lodí (5th Dynasty).
894	33	Sikandar bin Bahlól.
923	34	Ibráhím bin Sikandar (Báber, 930 A.H.).
937	35	Muhammad Humáyún, <i>Moghul</i> .
946	36	Faríd-ud-dín Shír Sháh, <i>Afghán</i> .
952	37	Islám Sháh.
960	38	Muhammad A'dil Sháh.
961	39	Ibráhím Súr.
962	40	Sikandar Sháh (Humáyún, 962 A.H.).

4TH SULTAN.]

SHAMS-UD-DIN ALTUMSH.

No. I.

(No. 14.) Copper. Weight, 47 gr. A.H. 623. R. *My Cabinet.*

Obv.—ओ सुचतां लितितिमिसि सं १२८३

Rev. Centre السلطان ايلتمش

Margin ضرب * * عشرين وستمايه

No. II.

(No. 19.) Copper. Weight, 44 gr. V.R.

Obv.—Square area عدل السلطان

Rev.—Area as in No. 19 ضرب ملتان

6TH SULTAN.]

SULTAN RIZIAH.

No. III.

(No. 27.) Silver. Weight, 164·5 gr. A.H. 635. V. R.
Colonel T. P. Smith.

Obv.—السلطان الاعظم جلالة الدنيا والدين ملكه ابنت التمش
السلطان مهرة اصير المومنين

Rev.—Area في عهد الامام المستنصر امير المومنين

Margin * * سنه خمس وثلثين وستما * *

No. IV.

(Nos. 28, 29.) Four new Coins of the same type as Nos. 28, 29,
distinctly confirm the reading previously given of

Obv.—السلطان الاعظم رضىه الدنيا والدين

9TH SULTAN.]

NASIR-UD-DIN MAHMUD.

Among my notes on Unpublished Coins, I observe a transcript of the legends of an interesting Medal in the British Museum (*Prinsep Collection*), which was apparently struck by Násir-ud-din Mahmúd before he succeeded to the throne of Dehli.

The inscriptions on the coin read as follows :—

Obv.—السلطان الاعظم ناصر الدنيا والدين ابوالمظفر محمود
شاه بن سلطان—

Rev.—في عهد الامام المستنصر بالله امير المؤمنين * *

The erasure of the marginal legend deprives this piece of much of its historical value, as we thereby lose the record of the place of mintage, though the *في عهد*, which precedes the Khalif's name on the reverse field, approximately determines the date of issue. (See Briggs' *Ferishtah*, I, 210.)

10TH SULTAN.]

GHIAS-UD-DIN BALBAN.

No. V.

(No. 42.) Gold. Weight, 162 gr. A. H. 68 (?)

Rev.—Margin ضرب هذه السكه بخصر * * * ثمانين وستمايه

12TH SULTAN.]

JALAL-UD-DIN FIROZ.

No. VI.

(No. 50.) Silver. Weight, 168 gr. A.H. 690. R.

No. VII.

(No. 50.) Silver. Weight, 165 gr. A.H. 692. R.

14TH SULTAN.]

ALA-UD-DIN MUHAMMAD SHAH.

No. VIII.

(No. 57.) Silver. Weight, 163 gr. Dehli.¹ A.H. 702. R.

No. IX.

(No. 57.) Silver. Weight, 168 gr. A.H. 706. R.
Archæological Society, Delhi.

Rev.—Margin ضرب هذه الفضة بدارالاسلام في سنة ست
وسبعماية

No. X.

(No. 57.) Silver. Weight, 167 gr. A.H. 714. R.—بدارالاسلام

No. XI.

(No. 57.) Silver. Weight, 168 gr. Déógír, A.H. 714. Unique.
My Cabinet.

Rev.—Margin ضرب هذه الفضة بقلعه ديوكير في سنة اربع
عشر وسبعماية

This coin is remarkable, as affording the earliest specimen, hitherto available, of the coinage of the newly conquered city of Déógír²—a mintage so peculiarly identified with the history of Alá-ud-dín's early rise, and eventual accession to sovereignty.

The year 714 impressed upon the piece under review, offers a date but little removed from the epoch of Káfúr's more comprehensive subjection of the Central Indian Provinces, of which Déógír constituted the then metropolis.

¹ Since this was set up in type, I have been enabled to add to the list of Silver Coins, the dates A.H. 698, 708, and 709.

² The most ancient coin from the Déógír mint, previously published, is Tughlak Sháh's, No. 77, dated A.H. 721.

16TH SULTAN.]

KUTB-UD-DIN MUBARAK SHAH.

No. XII.

(No. 65.) Gold, *square coin*. Weight, 167 grains. Kutbábád,
A.H. 719. V. R. *Sir T. T. Metcalfe*.³

Obv.—الامام الاعظم خليفه رب العلمين قطب الدنيا والدين
ابو المظفر مبارکشاه

Rev.—Area السلطان ابن السلطان الواثق بالله امير المؤمنين
Margin ضرب هذه السكه بقلعه قطب اباد في سنه تسع
عشر وسبعماية

This coin presents us with the name of a new place of mintage: we have no direct means of ascertaining the locality indicated by the designation of *Kutbábád*; this however is the less a subject of regret, as there seems good reason to suppose that the term was only momentarily applied to that portion of the many-cited Delhi, which had the honor of constituting the immediate residence of Mubárak Sháh.

To put the reader in possession of some of the numerous changes of position of the main city of Delhi, during the time of the Patáns, I subjoin a concise summary of these various migrations, from the *Khulásat-i-Tawárikh*.

بعد از امتداد ايام در سنه چهارصد و چهل بكرماجيت راجه اسكبال
تونور نزد يك اندر پته شهر دهلې آباد كرد پس ازان راي پتهورا
در سنه يكهزار و دوصد و كثرې بكرماجيت قلعه وشهرې بنام خود
آباد ساخت سلطان قطب الدين ايبك و سلطان شمس الدين

³ Fräehn, "Numi Kufci," p. 81, pl. xxi., notices a similar gold coin, minted in 720 A.H. The locality was doubtfully read by him as قلعه مكران —

التمش در قلعه رای پتهورا میبودند و سلطان غیاث الدین بلبن قلعه دیگر اساس نهاده سنه ۶۶۶ هجری سررعن موسوم گردانید سلطان معزالدین کیقباد درسنه ۶۸۶ هجری بر ساحل دریای جمنا شهری دیگر مشتمل بر عمارات دلکشا آباد کرده کیلوکری نام نهاد چنانچه امیر خسرو در کتاب قران السعدین می ستاید و سلطان جلال الدین خلجی شهر کوشک لعل و سلطان علاوالدین شهر کوشک سیری آباد کرده تحتگاه نمودند و سلطان غیاث الدین تغلق شاه درسنه ۷۲۵ هجری تغلق آباد شهری طرح انداخت و سلطان محمد فخرالدین جونا پسرش قصری دیگر اساس نهاده بلند ایوانی متضمن هزار ستون برافراخت و دیگر منازل دلکشا از سنگ رخام بکار رفت و سلطان فیروز شاه درسنه ۷۵۵ هجری فیروز آباد شهری بزرگ طرح انداخته دریای جمنا بریده نزدیک روان گردانید و سه گروه فیروز آباد و کوشکی دیگر مشتمل بر مناره جهان نما نام برافراشت که تا حال بر کوهچه قائم است و عوام الناس انرا لاته فیروز شاه گویند و سلطان مبارکشاه مبارک آباد بنا نهاده و حضرت نصیرالدین محمد همایون بادشاه سنه ۹۳۸ هجری قلعه اندر پته را تعمیر و مرتسم نموده دین پناه نام نهاده تختگاه فرمود و شیر شاه افغان شهر عالی را که کوشک سیری مشهور بود ویران کرده قصری دیگر طرح انداخت و سلیم شاه پسرش در سنه ۹۵۳ هجری قلعه سلیم گده تعمیر کرد که تا حال در میان دریای جمنا محاذی قلعه ارک شاهجهان آباد قائم است اگرچه این فرماندهان هر کدام شهری احداث نموده دارالسلطنت قرار دادند اما در اطراف ممالک تحتگاه فرمانروایان هندوستان دهلی مشهور بود « صوبه دارالخلافة شاهجهان آباد »

16 SULTAN, *continued.*]

No. XIII.

(No. 66.) S. C. Weight, 47 gr. A.H. 716. R.

No. XIV.

(No. 66.) S. C. Weight, 55 gr. A.H. 716. Unique.

Obv.—السلطان الاعظم قطب الدنيا والدين

Rev.—ابوالمظفر مبارك شاه السلطان ٧١٦

These two coins more fully confirm the rectification of the date given by Ferishtah for the accession of Mubarak Sháh proposed at page 41 of my original text.

I observe that Zia-i-Barani himself gives 717 A.H., as the date of Mubarak's formal inauguration as Sultán; but as Alá-ud-din's death took place on the 6th Shawál, and Káfúr was killed thirty-five days after that date, Mubarak was clearly in possession of power during a brief portion of the year 716 A.H., and, as we see, coined money in his own name.

I would take this opportunity of directing attention to the alteration which took place in the designation of the silver money under Mubarak Sháh. His square silver coins—a novelty of his own introduction—are denominated سكه, in contradistinction to the الفضة, which is constant on the silver mintages of his predecessors, and which is retained in use on Mubarak's own circular coins, up to the year 717 A.H. Subsequent to this, the word الفضة gradually falls into disuse, and Tughlak Sháh uniformly employs the term سكه.

18TH SULTAN.]

GHIAS-UD-DIN TUGHLAK SHAH.

No. XV.

(No. 76.) Gold. Weight, 168 gr. A.H. 725. Unique.

Obv.—السلطان الغازي غياث الدنيا والدين ابوالمظفر

Rev.—Area تعلق شاه السلطان ناصر امير المؤمنين

Margin * * سنه خمس و *

No. XVI.

(No. 78.) Silver. Weight, 161 gr. A.H. 722. R. *My Cabinet.*

19TH SULTAN.

MUHAMMAD BIN TUGHLAK.

No. XVII.

(No. 82.) Gold. Weight (with a suspending ring), 213 gr.
A.H. 725. Unique.

No. XVIII.

(No. 82.) Gold. Weight, 99.0 gr. Unique.

Obv.—محي سنن خاتم النبيين

“Defender of the laws of the last Prophet.”

Rev.—محمد بن تعلق شاه

No. XIX.

(No. 83.) Gold. Weight, “12.80 grammes.” Déogir, A.H. 727
Unique.

Obv.—ضرب في زمن العبد الراجي رحمة الله محمد بن تعلق

Rev.—Area لاله الا الله محمد رسول الله

Margin هذا الدينار في قبه دين السلام اعنى حضرة

ديوگير ۷۲۷

For the above notice of this coin, I am indebted to the owner, M. Soret, of Geneva, who most obligingly favored me with a transcript of the legends of this unique piece, previous to his own intended publication of a full description of the coin in "Les Mémoires de la Société Numismatique de St. Petersburg."

No. XX.

(No. 83.) Gold. Weight, 198 gr. A.H. 728. R.

No. XXI.

(No. 83.) Gold. Weight, 198 gr. A.H. 729. R.

No. XXII.

(No. 84.) Gold. Weight, 169 gr. A.H. 739. Unique.
General T. P. Smith.

Obv.—ضرب في زمن العبد الراجي رحمة الله محمد بن

Rev.—السلطان السعيد الشهيد تغلق شاه سنة تسع وثلثين
وسبعماية

No. XXIII.

(No. 85.) Gold. Weight, 169 gr. A.H. 743. V.R.

No. XXIV.

(No. 87.) Silver. Weight, 138 gr. A.H. 727. Unique. *Dehli Archæological Society.* Small coin. Legends similar to those on gold coin No. 83, with the exception of the word العدلي which takes the place of الدينار

No. XXV.

(No. 88.) S. C. Average weight of eight coins, 139.6 gr. (The highest, 140 gr.) A.H. 729.

No. XXVI.

(No. 89.) S. C. Average weight of three coins, 140.3 gr.
A.H. 130. R.

19TH SULTAN, *continued.*]

No. XXVII.

(No. 89.) S. C. Weight, 140 gr. A.H. 732. Unique.

No. XXVIII.

(No. 91.) Silver. Weight, 50·5 gr. A.H. 727.

No. XXIX.

(No. 92.) S.C. Weight, 52 gr. A.H. 725.

No. XXX.

(No. 92.) Silver. Weight, 51 gr. A.H. 727. Unique.
My Cabinet.

Obv.— فی زمن السلطان العادل محمد بن تغلقشاه

Rev.— دامت سلطنته فی سنه سبع وعشرين وسبعماية

No. XXXI.

(No. 93.) Silver. A.H. 733, 735.

Copper, A.H. 732; Brass, A.H. 733; Silver, A.H. 734.

No. XXXII.

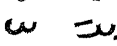
(No. 94.) Silver. Weights, 48·5 gr., and 51·5 gr. A.H. 734, 737.

No. XXXIII.

(No. 97.) Brass. Weight, 139 gr. A.H. 730. V.R.

Rev.—Margin⁴ در تختگاه دهلي سال بر هفصد سی

3 2 1

بر * لفظ بر و لفظ بار هردو  Facsimile. ⁴

صيغه صفت است بمعنی فرمانبردار و نیکوکار و راستگو و
مهربان فقط * * از صراح

19TH SULTAN, *continued.*]

No. XXXIV.

(No. 97.) Brass. A.H. (?) Unique. *Lady Sale.*

Rev.—Margin &c. در دارالاسلام

No. XXXV.

(No. 99.) Brass. Weight, 132 gr. A.H. 731. R.

Sir H. M. Elliot.

Obv.—مهرشد تنكه پمجاه كانى در روزگار بنده اميدوار محمد—
تغلق

Rev.—Area — من اطاع السلطان فقد اطاع الرحمن

Margin در تحت گاه دولت اباد سال بر هفصد سی يك

No. XXXVI.

(No. 99.) Brass. Weight, 131 gr. A.H. 732. R.

No. XXXVII.

(No. 100.) Brass. Weight, 102 gr. A.H. 731. V.R.

No. XXXVIII.

(No. 102.) Brass. Weight, 64 gr. A.H. 732.

No. XXXIX.

(No. 103.) Copper. Weight, 51 gr. R.

Obv.—محمد بن تغلق

Rev.—ربي حسبي “My Lord—my Sufficiency.”

No. XL.

(No. 106.) Brass. Weight, 80 gr. A.H. 730.

19TH SULTAN, *continued.*]

No. XLI.

(No. 106.) Brass. Weight, average of six specimens, 81.3.
A.H. 732. R.

Obv.— ضرب الدرهم الشرعي في زمن العبد محمد بن تغلق

Rev.— ببحضرة دهلي في سنة اثنين وثلثين وسبعماية

XLII.

(No. 106.) Brass. Weight, 79 gr. A.H. 730. Unique.

Rev.— بدارالملك دهلي في سنة ثلثين وسبعماية

XLIII.

(No. 106.) Copper. Weight, 103 gr. A.H. 730. Unique.

Obv.— ضرب هذه النصفي في زمن العبد الراجي رحمة الله

Rev.— محمد بن تغلق ببحضرة دولت اباد سنة ثلثين وسبعماية

XLIV.

(No. 107.) Brass. Weight, 53 gr. R.

Obv.— عدل

هشت گاني

Rev.— محمد تغلق

No. XLV.

(No. 107.) Copper. Weight, 25 gr. Unique.

Obv.— سكه

دوگاني

Rev.— محمد تغلق

19TH SULTAN, *continued.*]

No. XLVI.

(No. 109.) S. C. or C. Weight, 110 gr. R.

Obv.— الامام الاعظم خليفه الله في العالم*Rev.*—Area المستكفي بالله امير المؤمنين

ضرب هذه الـ * * * وسبعمايه Margin

No. XLVII.

(No. 109.) Copper. Weight, 55 gr.

Obv.(?)— خليفه الله في شهور*Rev.*— المستكفي بالله

No. XLVIII.

(No. 110.) S. C. Weight, 138 gr. A.H. 750. R.

Brass ditto. A.H. 749, 750, 751.

No. XLIX.

(No. 111.) Copper. Weight, 54 gr. R.

Obv.— محمد*Rev.*— — تغلقشاه

No. L.

Silver. Weight, 140 gr. A.H. 728. Unique.

*Dehli Archaeological Society.**Obv.*—Area ضرب بامر الائق بالله محمد بن تغلق شاههذه السكه بحضرة سناركانو سنة ثمان وعشرين
وسبعمايه Margin*Rev.*— السلطان المعظم غياث الدنيا والدين ابوالمظفر بهادر
شاه السلطان ابن السلطان

It is stated in Stewart's History of Bengal (p. 80), that Muhammad-bin-Tughlak "newly come to the throne, appointed Kudder Khan to the government of Luknouti, and confirmed Bhirám Khán in the government of Sunergong; these two persons are said to have ruled their respective territories for fourteen years, with much equity and propriety."

The coin, just described, is calculated rather to shake our faith in some portion of these assertions—a distrust, which is to a great extent confirmed by an incidental notice of Nizám-ud-dín Ahmad's, who, in speaking of the largesses distributed by Muhammad Tughlak, shortly after his accession, expresses himself to the following effect:—

چون سلطان بهادر سنارکامی را بملک اوده رخصت کرد آنچه
زر نقد در خزانه بود بیکبار در انعام اوداد

MS. Tabakát-i-Akberí, page 1.6

So also Zíá-i-Baraní more distinctly—

سلطان محمد خزینہ بتمام بخشیدی و گنج مرثب عطا کردی
ونه سلطان بهادرشہ را در وقت تفویض سنارکانو خزینہ تمام داد

NOTE ON MUHAMMED TUGHLAK'S COINS.

The additional specimens of the coinage of Muhammad-bin-Tughlak, above enumerated, permit us to trace with some precision many of the epochs and details of his different schemes for the distribution of the currency of his empire. As illustrative of which, I proceed to offer a few observations on the principal modifications introduced by this *Prince of Moneyers*.

It will be seen, that even from the date of his accession, Muhammad-bin-Tughlak discarded the style of coinage in

use among his predecessors, adopting a slightly varied form of piece, impressed with entirely novel legends (Nos. 90, 92,⁵ XXIX.). The generic term *Sikka*, already in vogue, was retained as the designation of this money, which appears from its weight to have been intended to pass as equivalent to the silver currency of the previous reign, although there is observable, even in this, the maiden mintage, a palpable debasement of the component metal.

During the course of the first year of his reign, the Sultan further re-modelled the circulating medium of his dominions, and produced as the result, without exception, the most perfect models of Dínárs and silver coins to be found in the whole numismatic series of Patán kings of Dehli (Nos. 82, 87, etc.); the denominations given to these coins were—for the gold pieces, the *revived* term *Dínár*; and for the silver, the emblematic title *A'dalí*. The former weigh 200 grs., and a half-piece of an altered type is coined at 100 grs. (No. XVIII.)

The silver coins weigh 140 gr.; so that while the gold coinage was raised from the old standard of 174 gr. to 200 gr., the silver money was let down from 174 gr. to 140 gr. This double alteration of weights would imply a totally new adaptation of the relative equivalents of the pieces of the two metals, and in itself suggests the question whether an examination of the double scale of proportion we are now in possession of, will not indicate the exchangeable rate of the gold and silver coinages. We have no means of ascertaining the precise proportionate value of gold and silver during the earlier reigns of the Patán dynasty; though probably nominally fixed, it in effect must

⁵ I conceive this coin to be $\frac{20}{64}$ of No. 90, or a 20 gani piece: of this, more hereafter.

have fluctuated according to the supply and demand. During the thirty years previous to Muhammad Tughlak's accession, the influx of the precious metals from the Dakhan into Hindustan, had been unprecedented, more especially does this appear to have been the case with gold:⁶ hence we may infer—as there are many other reasons for doing—that the value of gold was at this time much below the usual proportion. Assuming it at 1 to 14 of silver, and comparing the old coinage weights with the new,⁷ the result displays the very convenient number of *twenty* as the amount of 140 gr. silver coins that should exchange for *one* 200 gr. gold piece. However, looking to the very startling result I shall have occasion to notice hereafter, obtained from a comparison of the exchangeable rate of gold and silver under Akbar, which makes the former metal stand to the latter as 1 to 9·4. I can scarcely ask reliance upon any scheme that makes gold so high in relative value.

Supposing gold and silver to have been as 1 to 11, or thereabouts,⁸ then sixteen of the new silver pieces would have formed the equivalent of the 200 gr. gold coin.

⁶ Dow, i. 307, *text*, p. 34.—Ziā-i-Barani ۲۷۲ etc. etc.

⁷ : 17 : : 174 × 14 (2436) : 200 : : 140 × 20 (2800).

⁸ Ferishtah, in detailing the events of Alā-ud-din's reign, casually alludes to the relative value of gold and silver, but it is difficult to say whether his estimate is based upon the relative rate of his own day, or of that ascertained to have been in force at the epoch referred to; his words are—

نود و شش من زر سرخ که قریب ده کروڑ قنکه میشود + ۲۱ پ.
but ten krores would give a return of 1085 silver Tankas to one gold one, which is absurd; but if we correct the apparent error, and substitute laks for krores, the sum stands at more probable figures, thus:—

40 Seers of 24 Tolahs each, the maund of the day, gives 960 Tolahs to the maund; this, multiplied by 96, equals 92,160 Tolahs, which, divided into 10,00,000 = 10·85; so that, at this rate, 10·85 silver pieces went to one gold Tankah.

The years 727-728 A.H., present us with fresh modifications both in the types and legends of the recently revised coinage of Dehli. The examples, Nos. G. (83) 19, 20 : S. (87) 24, (91⁹) 28, exhibit the same elegance of design, and accuracy of execution, that marks the earlier efforts of Mohammad-bin-Tughlak's mint artists: the form of coin now adopted was probably held, in many respects, to be an improvement upon the broad pieces antecededly put forth, as under the Oriental method¹⁰ of preparing the planchets (blanks). The equable division of each could be effected with far greater facility, when cut from a narrow bar, than when divided into the thin plates necessitated by the ingot of the larger diameter, calculated for the broad coins. In addition to this advantage, the smaller size of the dies, and the diminished depth of the engraving of the fine lines of the legends, demanded less labor, in the process of striking, to produce a perfect medal, than was required to complete the impression of the broader and coarser coin of earlier days.

The weights of this series of coins, both gold and silver, appear to have been retained on the basis introduced in the latter part of 725 A.H. The gold pieces do not seem to have been subjected to any great metallic depreciation, but the silver coins, in 728 no longer *A'dalis* (No. 88), progressively deteriorate, till at last the proportion of copper appears even to predominate over that of the silver. In these we may recognise the likeness of the "Black Tunkas"¹¹ of

⁹ In the new scale of proportions this must have stood for a 20 gani piece : 140 : : 50 : 56 : : 20.

¹⁰ See p. 101, orig. text. Also, *Ayin-i-Akbery*, i. p. 40.

¹¹ واضح باشد مراد ازین تنکه تنکه نقره است که پاره از مس هم داشت و بهیت تنکه سیاه برابر است

Nizam-ud-din Ahmad and other Indian authors.¹² The issue of these debased coins continued until A.H. 730, when Mohammed bin Tughlak, seemingly tired of temporising, developed his notable scheme of a forced currency, into which no higher metallic element entered than copper or brass.

I will not here recapitulate the various incidents of this most interesting chapter in the history of coinages, but as some of our late acquisitions throw much light upon the details of certain sub-divisions of the silver money of the time, I am desirous of saying a few words in connexion with the subject.¹³

¹² Ferishtah adds (p. ۲۳۶ Lithog. Edit.) —

ویکی ازان تنکھارا شانزدہ پول مس میدادند

¹³ I extract, from a very excellent M.S. of the تاریخ قیروشاهی (in the possession of Sir H. M. Elliot), that author's account of the introduction, effect, and eventual fate of the forced currency. This, in its general detail, differs but slightly from the statements of subsequent authors; but the proximate period, after the occurrences related, at which Ziā-i-Barani wrote (A.H. 758), and of which he himself must have been an eye-witness, gives his relation an authenticity we should vainly claim for the texts of succeeding compilers.

The annexed passage is highly interesting in its allusion to the classification of the different divisions of the currency of the day. We find here gold and silver pieces mentioned; and, in the descending scale, *Shash-ganis* and *Do-ganis*, as if these last constituted, at the very least, important elements of the general system of exchange; if they did not in themselves complete the intermediate links between the higher silver currency and the copper coinage.

I should, however, propose to amend the *Shash-gani*, by the substitution of *Hasht-gani*, inasmuch as we actually possess several representatives of the latter, though none of the former; and the *Shash-gani* is expressly stated by Shams-i-Serāj to have been first introduced in the succeeding reign,

I cannot close this note without acknowledging most warmly

The *Fifty-gani* piece, No. 99, of the forced currency, in its exact identity of weight with the silver *Adaki*, may fairly

my obligations to Sir H. M. Elliot, for the free use I have been permitted to make of the MSS. in his library. The coins in his cabinet were placed with equal liberality at my entire command.

سلطان محمد مهر مس پیدا آورد فرمان داد که مهر مس را در خرید و فروخت چنانچه مهر زر و نقره جاری است همچنان جاری گردانند و از اعمال اندیشه مذکور در هر خانه از خانهای هندوان دارالنریه پیدا آمد و هندوان بلاد ممالک کرورها و لکها از مهر مس ضرب کنانیدند و هم از آن خرج می دادند و هم از آن اسب و اسلحه و نفایس گوناگون می خریدند و رانکان و مقدمان و خطوطان از مهر مس با قوت و شوکت شدند و خرقی در ملک پیدا آمد و چند گاهی بگذشت که دور دستان تنکه مس را بدل مس می ستد و آنجا که از حکم سلطان خوف میکردند تنکه زر بصد تنکه رسیده بود و هر زرکری در خانه خود مهر مس می زدند و مهر مس چنان خوار و زار شد که حکم سنک ریزه و سفال گرفت و قیمت مهر قدیم از نهایت عزت یکی بچهار و یکی به پنج رسید و چون در هر چهار طرف در خرید و فروخت خرقها افتادن گرفت و تنکه مس از کلونخ خوارتر شد و بهیچ هیچ آمد سلطان محمد حکم خود را در باب سکه مس نسخ کرد و با صد غضب باطن فرمان داد تا بر هر که سکه مس موجود باشد در خزانه رساند و عوض آن مهر قدیم از خزانه ببرد و چندین هزار آدمی از طوایف مختلف که از سکه مس هزارها در خانه موجود داشتند و دل از آن برداشته بودند و بجای اوند مس در گوشه انداخته تنکه مس را در خزانه رسانیدند و بدل آن مهر سکه زر نقره و شش کانه و دو کانه در خانه بردند و چندان سکه مس

be taken as the brass representative of the once comparatively pure silver coin of 140 grains. If this be conceded, we next infer that the A'dalī, in its original intent, *was* itself a fifty-gani piece. The A'dalī was a novelty, introduced, as we have seen, by Muhammad Tughlak, on the occasion of his general re-organisation of the currency during the latter part of the year of his accession. Here again we would enquire, whether, having attempted a definition of the relative value of the gold and silver coins, a similar test of proportions may not suggest a probable index to the scheme of the division of account applicable to the silver money. My impression is, that as the 140 gr. silver coin is rated at fifty ganis, that so the old 174 gr. silver piece should be valued at sixty-four ganis.¹⁴ It is true the proportions do not, at first sight, appear to tally;¹⁵ but I have

در خزانه در آمد که تودها از سکه مس مثل کوهها در تغلق آباد
برآمده است و بدل سکه مس گنجه از خزانز بیرون رفت و یک
خرق بزرگ که در خزانه افتاد واسطه سکه مس بود و از جهت
انکه فرمان سلطان محمد در باب سکه مس نفاذ یافت بلکه
از واسطه سکه مس مبلغ مال از خزانه ضایع شد

MS. Ziti-i-Barani, pp. 493-4.

¹⁴ I have more cause to show for this opinion hereafter, at present I let it stand on the evidence hereunto pertaining. But I would here allude to the possibility of this modification having arisen out of a desire on the part of the ruling power to assimilate the Chital, or the nominal fiftieth part of the Tunkah with the previously co-existent divisional term the gani; which latter, in the 174 gr. Tankah, was seemingly reckoned at 64, and which, though itself to a certain extent nominal, had tangible representatives of some of its compound measures of value, such as eight gani, and 2 gani pieces.

¹⁵ : 140 :: 50 :: 174 :: 62·14.

reason to think that the silver coinages of the reigns immediately preceding that of Muhammad Tughlak, were subjected to an unusual degree of alloy—which, taken in conjunction with the concurrent general depreciation of the precious metals, affecting silver (though in a less degree) as well as gold, renders it probable that the 174 gr. silver coins did not, at the moment, pass current for their previous nominal value, and necessitated in consequence a slight rise¹⁶ upon the weight, otherwise requisite in the new *A'dalk*. I naturally do not wish to urge any extended arguments in support of so avowedly conjectural an hypothesis; I therefore leave the question as it stands, open to all criticism. But before taking leave of these fifty-gani pieces, I must notice the increased confirmation my previous identifications derive from a new reading of a single word in the legends of this class of coins (Nos. 96, 97, 98, 99). Under the very debased style of execution of the inscriptions, and almost uniform omission of the diacritical points of the then available specimens of this mintage, subjected as they were to a very cursory examination, the word now discovered to be Tankah was formerly erroneously rendered Sikka, a term far less specific than the designation Tankah, which we observe in its full integrity on Sir H. Elliot's coin delineated under No. XXXV.

The name Tankah, though applicable to a weight approximating to a tolah (Ferishtah, Briggs, i. 361), seems to have been, in practice, the generic term for the current silver money of the day; for Ferishtah himself, in another place, expressly says—

— ودرین کتاب ہر جا کہ تنکہ مذکور شدہ تنکہ نقرہ است —
p. 199, Bombay Litho. Edit.

¹⁶ : 64 :: 174 : 50 :: 135·93.

Among other divisional parts of the A'dalí, I may notice Nos. 100 and 101, which I conceive to be pieces of *forty-ganis*; their value is not specified on their surfaces, but I judge of their authoritative value from their weight as compared with that of No. 99.¹⁷ In the lower description of coins less care seems to have been taken in equalising the weights. No. 103 approximates to the weight required on a graduated scale of proportion for a *twenty-gani* piece; and Nos. XLIV. and XLV., in their superscriptions, declare themselves severally pieces of *eight* and *two-ganis*—in these last, relation of weight is entirely discarded. Of course, in a *forced currency*, where all value was obviously disregarded, it was a work of supererogation adjusting with any nicety the weight of metal, especially where the coin bore the impress of its own value; but it is difficult to explain why so much apparent care was taken in the one case (Nos. 99, 100, 101, etc.) and not in the other.

Shams-i-Siráj, in his history of the reign of Fíróz Sháh, notices the introduction of several new sub-divisions of the silver coinage, though the passage containing these remarks might be referred to with advantage in this place, as illustrating the general question. I prefer reserving it for examination under its proper head.

The word *dirhem*, which occurs in Nos. 105, 106, of the representative currency, affords us the only instance of the use of this designation on any class of coins minted at Dehli. I suppose it to have some reference to the old dirhems of Muhammad-bin-Sam, struck at Ghazni, many of which must have found their way into Hindustan, and which, probably in the early days of the Dehli Patáns, served as the basis of their silver standard. This would make the

¹⁷ : 140 :: 50 : 112 :: 40 :

old 174 gr. الفضة coins, simply *double-dirhems*. I am not prepared to demonstrate this proposition by references to, or exact comparisons of, weights, inasmuch as the true weight of the Ghazni dirhem, under the Ghoris, is still a debateable point.¹⁸ For the present, I merely suggest that Nos. 105, 106, were designed to pass for dirhems, *in value* one-half the 174 gr. silver coin, or thirty-two ganis.

The issue of this brass currency, as tested by its remains which reach our hands in these days, appears to have been discontinued in A.H. 732. Indian authors phrase it, "the coinage was called in;" though they admit that the state, in proposing to reimburse existing holders, sadly miscalculated the available wealth, inasmuch as in the process the public treasuries were speedily "emptied" of their bullion. After this, monetary affairs must have remained for some time in a state of singular confusion; and though we meet with a debased *A'dali*, dated A.H. 732 (No. XXVII), and many minor alloyed silver pieces of different intermediate dates, yet it is not until towards the year 736 that any sustained issue of ordinary money is found to have taken place; from which date, singular to say, the original standard of Muhammad-bin-Tughlak's predecessors is re-adopted, as may be shown by the gold coins dated 736, 739, 742, etc., all of which approximate in weight to the old 174 gr. gold coin; and this standard value is retained by subsequent Delhi monarchs till the time of Shír Sháh.

The concluding phase of our Sultan's coin-history exemplifies his singular notion of inscribing the Egyptian Khalif's name on the Indian coinage, in lieu of his own. This observance was persevered in far beyond the freak of

¹⁸ Prinsep, J. A. S. B., vii. (1838) 417, "Weight, 73·4 to 92·6 gr." No. 1 *Text*, 74 gr. No. 2, 68 gr. Tajuddin's Coin, p. 10, 96 gr. (!)

the moment, and extended from A.H. 742 to 751, the date of Muhammad Tughlak's decease.

I have no additional remarks to make in regard to this period of Muhammed Tughlak's coinage, beyond noticing the great falling off in artistic execution, observable in all these later specimens of his mintages.

20TH SULTAN.]

FIROZ SHAH.

No. LI.

(No. 113.) Gold. Weight, 169 gr. R. *General T. P. Smith.*

Obv.—السلطان الاعظم سيف امير المؤمنين ابوالمظفر فيروز شاه
السلطاني خلد ممكته

Rev.—ضربت هذه السكة في زمن الامام امير المؤمنين ابي
الفتح المعتضد بالله خلد خلافته

The 3rd chapter, 4th book, of the *Tawárikh-i-Fíróz Sháhí* of Shams-i-Siráj, contains a detailed account of the arrival at Dehli of the emissaries of the Khalif ابوالفتح ابي بكر بن ابوالفتح سيد who were the bearers of a *Kha'at* for Fíróz Sháh. The narrative enters into the minutiae of the Sultán's most respectful reception of his dress of honor, notices the title bestowed on the occasion (وخطاب سيد), and dilates largely upon the high honor conferred—insisting more particularly upon the voluntary nature of the mission on the part of the Khalif, as contrasted with the solicitation which had secured a similar concession to Muhammad-bin-Tughlak. The Sháhzádah Fath Khán, and the Wazír Khán Jehán were likewise invested with *Kha'ats* by the Egyptian Khalif's officers.

Fīrōz's coins of various dates record the names of no less than three Egyptian Khalifs.

أبو العباس أحمد A.H. 741.

أبو الفتح المعتضد بالله أبو بكر A.H. 753.

أبو عبد الله A.H. 763.

On no occasion, however, is the title of *سيد السلاطين* expressed in connexion with the name of Fīrōz on his coins; though the designation *سيف أمير المؤمنين* is frequently met with.

No. LII.

(No. 113.) Gold. Weight, 170 gr. Unique. *Gen. T. P. Smith.*

Obv.—السلطان الاعظم سيف أمير المؤمنين أبو المظفر فيروز شاه
السلطاني خلد ملكه

Rev.—Area في زمن امام أمير المؤمنين أبي عبد الله خلد خلافته

Margin

* * ضرب هذه

No. LIII.

(No. 115.) S. C. Average weight of six specimens, 139.5 gr.
A.H. 762, 765, 781.

No. LIV.

(No. 118.) S. C. Weight, 140 gr. A.H. 785.

XVI.

SUPPLEMENTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE SERIES
OF THE COINS OF THE PATAN SULTANS OF HIN-
DUSTAN. BY EDWD. THOMAS, BENGAL CIVIL SERVICE.

(Continued from p. 146.)

IN the original text of the coins of the Patan kings of Dehli, to which the present paper forms an appendix, I have adventured some speculations with a view to account for the absence, from all modern collections, of any coins of Daulat Khán and Khizr Khán, and I have also endeavoured to trace the apparent design attending the issue of certain posthumous coins of Fíróz Sháh, minted in 801, -4, -16, -17. The new dates on similar coins, that I am at present in a position to cite, as well as those now found to occur on coins of a like character struck in the name of Mahmúd, enable me to take a wider range of conjecture, or rather to propose a more extended and more uniform theory in explanation of the previous difficulty. I am not aware that I need cancel anything I have hitherto written on the subject; though, had the whole case to be re-stated, the outline at the present moment would take a different shape to that which the less complete materials at command at first confined my sketch.

The coins described severally under Nos. 121, 122, old series, and Nos. 55, 56, 72, new series, present us with posthumous coins of Fíróz Sháh, dated 799, 801, 804, 816, 817, 820, 824, 825, 830, as well as posthumous coins of Mahmúd, dated 816. These last may be received as mere temporary continuations of the last existing currency: as

such, they would not prove much towards the general question, beyond the evidence they give of a temporary failure on the part of the successor of Mahmúd to assert the highly cherished privilege of striking coin in his own name. This, however, in itself is enough to excite suspicion, were there no other causes tending to confirm our belief that Daulat Khán coined no money. In this same year, 816, we notice a return to the use of Fíróz Sháh's name—which, in fact, we have no means of showing ever to have been discontinued—and we trace its retention, on broken examples truly, but in all seeming continuity, from 815 to 830; or a period extending over the problematical reign of Daulat Khán, the vice-royalty of Khizr Khán, and the first six years of his son, Mubárák II.'s rule. We have already adverted to the entire want of any coins of two of these rulers, and, singular to say, the coins of Mubárák himself do not make their appearance among extant series earlier than the year 832, from which date they are found in abundant and uniform suites up to 839, the year prior to this sultan's death! Taking then the existence of one class of coins almost in a continuous suite, in connexion with the non-appearance of a single specimen of the mintages of any existing holder of Dehli, between A.H. 816 and 832, we may fairly assume that if money was struck by these parties in their own names, it must have been in most limited quantities, and simply in view to serve some special occasion, and without any design of supplying the general currency of the state.

No. LV.

(Nos. 121, 122.) Copper. Average weight of three specimens, 68 gr. A.H. 799—800.

Obv.—فیروز شاه سلطانى

Rev.—دارالملک دهلي ۷۹۹

20TH SULTAN, *continued.*]

No. LVI.

(Nos. 121, 122.) Copper. A.H. ٨٢٠ 820. A.H. ٨٢٢ 824.
A.H. ٨٢٥ 825. A.H. ٨٣٠ 830.

No. LVII.

(No. 118.) S. C. Weight, 84 gr. V.R.

Obv.—فیروز سلطانی

Rev.—خلیفہ ابوالفتح

No. LVIII.

(No. 118.) Copper. Thick coin, much defaced. Weight, 106 gr.
Unique.

Obv.—Area فیروز شاہ

Margin, illegible.

Rev.—ابوعبدالله خلدت خلافتہ

No. LIX.

(No. 120.) Copper. Weight, 134 gr.¹⁹

Obv.—فیروز سلطانی

Rev.—بخصرت دہلی

No. LX.

(No. 120.) Copper. Weight, 17·4 gr. V.R. [A second, 17·8 gr.]

Obv.—فیروز شاہ

Rev.—دہلی

No. LXI.

(P. 4, *Appendix.*) "S. C." 136 gr. R.

Obv.—فتحات فیروز شاہ بن السلطان خلد الله [ملکہ]

Rev.—فی زمن الامام امیرالمومنین ابوالفتح المعتضد بالله
خلدت خلافتہ

¹⁹ Two others weigh 34 and 34·5 gr. respectively.

20TH SULTAN, *continued.*]

No. LXII.

(*Ditto.*) S. C. Weight, 138 gr. R.

Obv.—As in the last coin.

Rev.—فی زمن الامام امیرالمومنین ابو عبد الله خلدت خلافتہ

No. LXIII.

(*Ditto.*) S. C. Weight, 52 gr. Small coins of similar types.

No. LXIV.

(*Ditto.*) Copper. Weight, 67 gr. Unique. *My Cabinet.*

Obv.—فیروز شاه سلطانی

Rev.—محمد شاه سلطانے

NOTE ON FIROZ SHAH'S COINS.

Shams-i-Sirāj gives us the following important information regarding Fīrōz Shāh's coinages, which I transcribe verbatim.

شرح بیان احوال سکہ، مهر شش کانے نقلست سلطان فیروز شاه در طور عظمت و دور مکنت خویش چون سلاطین اهل گیتی سکھاء بچندین نوع پدید آورد چنانچه زر تنکه و نقره و سکہ چهل و هشت کانے و مهر بیست و پنج کانے و بیست و چهار کانے و دوازده کانے و هشتکانے و ششکانے و مہریک جیتل چون فیروز شاه بچندین اجناس بی قیاس مهر وضع گردانید بعدہ در دل مبارک بالہام حضرت حق تبارک تعالیٰ گذرانید اگر بیچارہ فقیران از بازار اهل چیزی خرید کنند و از جملہ مال نیم جیتل و یا دانکی باقی ماند آن دوکان دار دانکہ خود ندارد اگر این راہ گذری ان

باقی براو بگذارد ضایع. رود اگر ازان دوکان دار طلب کند چون
 این مهر نیست از کجا چه دهد باقی او دهد برین وجوه میان
 بایع و مشتری مقاتلت ان حالت بتطویل کشید سلطان فیروز شاه
 فرمان فرمود که مهر نیم جیتل که ان را اده گویند مهر دانک
 جیتل که انرا پنکه گویند وضع کنند تا غرض فقرا و صاکین حاصل
 شود

The original MS. from which the above passage is extracted, is in the possession of the Nawáb Ziá-ud-dín of Lohárú.

We gather from this extract, that Fíróz Sháh either introduced, or continued to issue, pieces of 48, 25, 24, 12, 8, and 6 gánis. Muhammad-bin-Tughlak's coins have themselves satisfied us that this sultan had already supplied his subjects with tokens for 50, 40, 32, 20, 8, and 2 gánis ; between these two contributors we should in all reason have enough of divisional proportions to afford a satisfactory test of the indeterminate whole number. I will not attempt to detain my readers with any arithmetical comparisons, further than to remark momentarily upon the number of 48 in the above detail, which, looking to the other sub-divisions now quoted, could have been but little required had 50 gánis been the ultimate number to be exchanged against. In some of the minor divisors we might readily be misled, but the high number, 48, points so naturally to 64 (of which it is the $\frac{3}{4}$ th), that it at all events furnishes a subsidiary argument in favor of the full 64 gánis, as constituting the true integer I have previously contended for ; so also the close approximation of 24 and 25 gánis in the text quoted cannot but indicate some double system of numeration, such as has been already inferred as existing at different anterior epochs.

However, to leave minor evidences, I am prepared to

affirm that the term gání, in its primary meaning, was used to denote the weight of copper equivalent to certain sub-divisional values of the complete silver coin, which last stood at 174 grains of pure metal; hence a silver piece of this standard was valued at 64 gánis (sixty-four fold) of the same quantity of copper, or more simply, at sixty-four times its own weight in the latter metal;²⁰ so that as the gold and silver coins were each fixed at the uniform 174 grains, in like manner, in this simple scheme, the copper coin of account was rated at the same weight.

The practical sub-division was otherwise arranged, as the use of unmixed copper in the coinage was limited in the extreme, and confined in the early period of Patan rule to pieces much below the value of 1-64th of the silver coin. That in the general system of Indian relative values of metals, copper stood to silver as 64 to 1, we have ample evidence to show;²¹ at what period any partial depreciation of the former may have taken place we have less means of ascertaining, but in the absence of any indication of such a tendency, we may rest satisfied with the seeming fixity of the ancient rate, and the existing proportionate values we are able to quote as but little removed from the old 64 to 1.

Adopting this view of the subject, each gání was calculated at 174 grains of copper, and consequently the 174 grain silver coins were exchangeable against 11,136 grains of copper. I do not at present attempt to identify any of Fíróz Sháh's gání pieces, as their composition (silver and

²⁰ Dr. Sprenger first suggested the idea of interpreting the legend on Muhammad-bin-Tughlak's coin, No. 99 of the forced currency, as struck to pass for fifty times its own intrinsic value. Though I do not adopt this reading, I acknowledge this priority in the correct line of translation.

²¹ H. T. Colebroke. *As. Res.*, v., p. 95.

copper mixed) precludes any exact definition of their value, without a regular analysis.²²

²² I have had several specimens of Fíróz Sháh's mixed silver and copper coinage assayed, under my own eye, according to the native method, in the hope of drawing some satisfactory inference from the determination of the actual component metal of the different coins.

I must however admit, that far from deriving from the results an affirmation of any anticipated theory, I am driven to accept a most singular and somewhat dubious solution of the difficulty. I should not ordinarily claim exact reliance upon any such imperfect process as the mere analysis by blowing off copper with lead, under the treatment of Indian experimenters; but I must remark that this same native means, in use to this day, is identically that by which Fíróz Sháh's own coins were tested; hence, however incomplete, however inexact to our European notions of chemical analysis, still as this was the *touch* whereby the coinage of the time had to be tried, the returns now obtained should signify with some accuracy the intention under which the *given* series of coins was issued, and as such, admitting an absence of any present error or fallacy in the mechanical portion of the process, we may fairly argue—thus far upon the premises we have obtained—these would seem to imply that though weights were continued at one fixed rate for different denominations of coins, the value of each mintage was regulated by the quantity of alloy introduced; or, to speak more correctly, by the amount of silver, added to the copper staple, which constituted the larger proportion of the one uniform and determinate weight.

This supposition is greatly strengthened by a reference to the general run of the weights, as well as to the metallic appearance of these classes of coins. Among the very numerous sub-divisional pieces of different values, we find, in the whole series of Fíróz's silver-copper coinages, but two differing weights, viz., 140 and 56 gr.—both of which adhere to the old standards.

There can be little doubt that the majority of this sultan's *gani* pieces, even to the lowest "Dogání" (supposing he issued such a coin), were composed of an admixture of silver and copper; amid so many descriptions of this species of money as are represented to have been produced during this reign, we might reasonably, had no opposing cause intervened, have expected to meet with some pieces corresponding in weight with the requirements of the different grades, as proportioned to one another, and as has been seen to occur in Muhammad-bin-Tughlak's coinage (Nos. 99,

The next point of interest in the text above quoted, is the mention of Chítals. As the Chítal has remained up to this moment a disputed value, we may with profit endeavour to trace its history through the double medium of our newly accessible coins, and the collateral information supplied by

100, 101); practically, however, we find ourselves limited, as already intimated, to two weights for the whole order of this mixed metal currency. Concurrently with this fact, as affording grounds for acquiescence in the theory the assay seems to force upon us, is the external appearance of the different coins themselves: to the eye, the surface of each very palpably attests the probable value; and the many distinct shades, the varying amount of silver lends to the usually predominating copper, afford, even to the less practised perceptions of the present day, a fair means of approximately estimating the intrinsic value; though it would appear from an anecdote related by Shams-i-Siráj (Dehli Archaeological Society's Journal, i., 33), in regard to the debasement of certain gáni pieces of Fíróz Shah—on which occasion an assay was necessary to determine the truth—that in relying upon the more exact relative proportions of the two metals in any given currency, much had to be taken upon trust, and much had necessarily to depend upon the king's mark, and the faith his subjects were prepared to concede to his subordinates' equity.

I now detail the results of the different assays.

No. 1.	S. C.	Wt.	141 gr.	A.H. 765.	Result, 12 gr. Silver.
„ 2.	S. C.	Wt.	131.5 gr.	A.H. 767.	Result, 23 gr. Silver.
„ 3.	S. C.	Wt.	132.2 gr.	A.H. 771.	Result, 18 gr. Silver (<i>worn</i>).
„ 4.	S. C.	Wt.	140 gr.	A.H. 781.	Result, 24 gr. Silver.
„ 5.	S. C.	Wt.	140 gr.	A.H. 788.	Result, 17 gr. Silver.
„ 6.	S. C.	Wt.	140 gr.	A.H. 788.	Result, 18 gr. Silver.
(No. 53.) 7.	S. C.	Wt.	132 gr.	No date.	Result, 19 gr. Silver.
(„ 116.) 8.	S. C.	Wt.	average.	No date.	Result, 7 gr. Silver.

It would scarcely be safe to speculate upon such scanty materials in endeavouring to identify the 6 or 8 gáni piece, especially as having no clue to the value of any given piece, we should afford no clue to the determination of any other specimens, each of which will have to be tried on its own merits.

No. 5 of the above list—allowing for a slight over return in the silver given as the rough result, and calculating the value of the original copper at about equal to two grains of silver—will approximate very closely to the intrinsic value required for a Shash-Gáni.

Indian writers. Fíróz Sháh is here represented as originating, for the benefit of the needy, certain new coins representing divisional parts of a Chítal, which piece appears from the context to have hitherto constituted the lowest denomination of coined money; and both the half and quarter Chítal are distinctly stated to be conveniences now for the first time conferred upon the people by the presiding authority in the state. In accepting this statement in its full integrity, we must seek to identify these novel coins in such diminutive form as we have not previously met with in the Patán series. The lowest description of coin we can quote, with any reliance upon the state of its preservation, is a copper coin of Mubárák Sháh I., No. 72, in weight 33 grains. Supposing this to be an exemplar of the pre-existing Chítal, Fíróz Sháh's new coins should run at or near the half and quarter of this weight; but we have a more exact set of weights for our purpose, furnished by Fíróz's own coins, one of which is so nearly equivalent to the coin of Mubárák that we may fairly look upon it as a counterpart of our assumed type of Chítals. No. LIX. (No. 120), out of three specimens of the coin, gives as the highest weight, 34·5 gr. And two examples of No. LX. give severally the weights, 17·4 and 17·8 gr. In order to obtain an even sum, I propose to take the figures 34·8 and 17·4 gr. as the true mint weights of these coins, at which rate the missing quarter Chítal must be placed at 8·7 gr. Now supposing the nominal value of copper to have remained in Fíróz's time much as it had ruled in preceding reigns—a division of the amount of copper, lately assigned as the equivalent of the 174 gr. silver coin, by 34·8, gives a return of 320 as the number of Chítals which should exchange against the silver piece ($11136 \div 34\cdot8 = 320$).

Under this aspect, the coin denominated Chítal must be

looked upon as a *Chhudám*, or, what subsequently became, a quarter pysa. I am, I confess, unable to reconcile this determination of the intrinsic value of the Chítal with the statements either of Abulfazl or Ferishtah; to the former of whom we should, under ordinary circumstances, bow to at once in all matters relating to calculations of value; but his assertion that there were 1000 Chítals in a rupee is scarcely to be credited,²³ as this would reduce Fíróz Sháh's quarter Chítals to the absurdly small amount of 3·235 gr. of copper.²⁴

Ferishtah avowedly possessed so little exact knowledge on the subject that we can only rely upon such portions of his information as may prove susceptible of confirmation from other sources. The passage²⁵ in which he specifies the relative coin value obtaining during the time of Alá-ud-dín, elucidated by some casual expressions of Zía-i-Baraní having reference to the same period—seems to show that whatever the actual coin designated Chítal may have been, that the term Chítal was then used in account, as representing the fiftieth part of a Tunkah. That it was a nominal

²³ واهل حساب هردام به بیست و پنج حصه بخش نموده

هر بخش را چیتل نامند بکسر جیم فارسی و سکون یای تحتانی

و فتح تاي فوقانی و سکون لام MS. A. A.

See also Gladwin's Translation, Vol. i.. p. 36.

²⁴ $12940 \div 1000$ or $323 \cdot 5 \div 25 = 12 \cdot 94$ and $12 \cdot 94 \div 4 = 3 \cdot 235$.
See Note on Shir Shah's copper coinage.

²⁵ و دران عصر تنکه يك توله طلا و نقره مسكوك را مي گفتند

و هر تنکه را پنجاه پول مس که جیتل میگفتند میدادند اما وزن

آن معلوم نیست که چه مقدار بود بعضي برانند که یک توله

مس و بعضي گویند که مثل پول این زمان دوتوله ربع کم بود

Ferishtah, p. 199.

measure of value employed arithmetically as conventionally expressing the recognised sub-division of the silver money of the day, without of necessity having any *coined* representative.

Ferishtah's statement that there were fifty Chítals in the Tunkah is distinct; but in attempting to define the actual value of the former by fixing its corresponding weight in copper, he expresses many and reasonable doubts, leaving us indeed the open choice of *one* or *nearly two* tolaks.

It would be impossible to reconcile the data we have for placing Fíróz Sháh's copper Chítals at the low value lately assigned to them, with any scheme which would make the Chítal weigh 1-50th of the copper equivalent of 174 grains of silver. Hence we are almost necessarily led to infer that the Chítal was not only in account unquestionably the 1-50th of a Tunkah, but, moreover, that in its original signification, the term must either have been applicable as the fiftieth part of any given weight or value, or was in itself the name of a standard coin, constituting 1-50th of the value of an earlier silver currency. Under the latter view of the question, there would be little objection to the deduction, that, co-existent with the nominal Chítal, employed to define the broken parts of the whole Tunkah, a tangible coin of the same name, but of a different value, remained current, having possibly, as "the coin of the poor," survived some previously recognised coinage, and in virtue of its extensive use, retained a permanent place in the currency of the country long after its higher associates had disappeared before new schemes and new systems of coined money.

The assignment of fifty Chítals of account in the sub-division of the current Tunkah, is sufficiently borne out by the general tenor of Zíá-i-Baraní's notices of prices, etc., more especially in the full details afforded by the interesting

Nirakh Námahs promulgated by Alá-ud-dín, which he has preserved to us in his *Tárikh Fíróz Sháhí*: in these lists all rates are expressed either in Tunkahs or Chítals, and no other denomination of value is in any case referred to. In one instance only Chítals are quoted up to the number of 60, which, though comprising a measure of value beyond the full Tunkah, offers no particular obstacle to the admission of the theory that fifty Chítals go to the Tunkah itself, inasmuch as no simple fractional sum in Tunkahs would so readily have conveyed to native comprehensions the true amount it was desirable to indicate; but a more direct approach to evidence of the value of the nominal Chítal is furnished by Zíá-i-Baraní's remark quoted below,²⁶ where the juxta-position of 20 Chítals and the half Tunkah, aided by Ferishtah's definition of the value of the former, naturally suggests the progressive advance from 20 Chítals to the 25 constituting the half Tunkah.

I have vainly endeavoured to obtain some collateral illustration of the general subject from Ferishtah's notice of Páls (پول), which I understand to be a measure of weight, though possibly likewise a definite coin. Our author himself offers us two very strongly contrasted weights for our option, 1 Tolah, and $1\frac{3}{4}$ Tolah;²⁷ and Abulfazl²⁸ informs us that the Pál (in orig. پل) of olden days, was equal to four Tolahs. Between these varying amounts we have a broad enough margin, though no single item affords any data that will assimilate in their details with the amount of copper

26 واز جمعیت وانبوهی بسیار دران روز يك كوزه آب به

بیست جیتل ونیم تنكه رسیده بود ۳۴۱

Sir H. M. Elliot's MS. Zíá-i-Baraní.

²⁷ Brigg's Orig. MS. seems to have given $\frac{3}{4}$.—Vol. i., p. 361.

²⁸ A. A. iii., 89.

assumed as the equivalent of the old Tunkah, which, taken at 11136 grains, makes the 1-50th equal to 222·72 grains of copper. Here again a new difficulty arises as to what weight we are to allow to the Tolah itself, as fixed in those days. The context of Ferishtah's observations, combined with the ascertained average contents in grains of both gold and silver Tunkahs, which are stated by him to be full Tolah weight, would determine the old Tolah at 174 grains only; whereas Shír Sháh's Tolah will be seen to rise to 186 grains. At the former rate, the copper contents in grains of the Chítal would give a return of something over 1½ Tolah.

21ST SULTAN.]

TUGHLAK SHAH II.

No. LXV.

(No. 127.) S. C. Weight, 53 gr. R.

Obv.—تغلق شاه سلطانے خلد ملکہ*Rev.*—الحلیفہ ابو عبدالله خلدت خلانته

23RD SULTAN.]

MUHAMMAD BIN FIROZ.

No. LXVI.

(No. 134.) Silver. Weight, 171·5 gr. A.H. (7)93. R.

No. LXVII.

(No. 138.) Copper. Average weight of six specimens, 68·6 gr.
A.H. 794, 795.

25TH SULTAN.]

MAHMUD BIN MUHAMMAD.

No. LXVIII.

(No. 143.) Silver. Weight, 161 gr. R.

25TH SULTAN, *continued.*]

No. LXIX.

(No. 145.) Copper. Weight, 146 gr. A.H. 804. Unique.

No. LXX.

(*Ditto.*) Brass. Weight, 141 gr. A.H. 815. V.R.

No. LXXI.

(No. 147.) Copper. Average weight of six specimens, 68 gr.
A.H. 798, 800, 801.

In the single date expressed on the coins Nos. 151²⁹ and LXXI., the reader will detect an instance of curious numismatic testimony to the truth of recorded history—confirmatory of a singular epoch in the annals of metropolitan Dehli, when that capital, during a period of nearly three years, was afflicted with two kings, residing *en présence*, and in open hostility. The one, Nasrat Sháh, occupying the new city of Ferozabad, while his adversary Mahmúd held the old town—each possessing only his separate quarter—both claim, on their coins, to *own* “Imperial Dehli.”

No. LXXII.

(No. 147.) Copper. Two specimens. A.H. 816.

²⁹ To avoid needless reference, this coin is re-produced here.

(No. 151.) Copper. Date, A.H. 798.

Obv.—نصرت شاه سلطانى

Rev.—۷۹۸ دارالملک دهلى

29TH SULTAN.]

MUBARAK SHAH II.

No. LXXIII.

(No. 152.) Silver. Weight, 174 gr. A.H. 835. V.R.

Obv.— في عهد السلطان الغازي المتوكل على الرحمن مبارك
شاه سلطان

Rev.— في زمن الامام اميرالمومنين خلدت خلافته ٨٣٥

No. LXXIV.

(No. 153.) Silver. Weight, 171 gr. A.H. 837. V.R.

No. LXXV.

(No. 154.) Copper. Average weight, 83.5 gr. A.H. 834, 835,
837, 838,

30TH SULTAN.]

MUHAMMAD BIN FARID.

No. LXXVI.

(No. 156.) Gold. Weight, 176 gr. Unique.

Obv.— السلطان ابوالمجاود محمد شاه فريد شاه خضرشاه

Rev.— في زمن الامام اميرالمومنين خلدت خلافته

No. LXXVII.

(*Ditto.*) Silver. Weight, 175 gr. A.H. 846. V.R.

Obv.— السلطان ابوالمجاود محمد شاه فريد شاه خضرشاه
سلطاني

Rev.— في زمن الامام اميرالمومنين خلدت خلافته ٨٤٢

No. LXXVIII.

(*Ditto.*) Silver. Weight, 168 gr. A.H. 84 (?)

30TH SULTAN, *continued.*]

No. LXXIX.

(No. 156.) S. C. 145 gr. A.H. 842, 843, 845.

Obv.—السلطان محمد شاه فرید شاه خضر شاه به حضرت دہلی*Rev.*—الخليفة امير المؤمنين خلدت خلافتہ ۸۴۵

No. LXXX.

(No. 156.) S. C. A.H. 844, 849.

No. LXXXI.

(No. 156.) Copper. Weight, 136 gr. A.H. 844. V. R.

Obv.—Area محمد شاه

Margin * * سلطان ضربت به حضرت

Rev.—نایب امیرالمومنین ۸۴۴

No. LXXXII.

(No. 157. Copper. Weight, A.H. 843.

32ND SULTAN.]

BAHLOL LODI.

No. LXXXIII.

(No. 162.) S. C. Average weight of seven specimens, 144.4 gr.
A.H. 859, 863, 876, 879, 882, 887, 889, 892, 893.

No. LXXXIV.

(No. 164.) Copper. Average weight of six specimens, 71 gr.
A.H. 865, 867, 875, 877, 878.

No. LXXXV.

(No. 165.) Copper. Weight, 62 gr. A. H. 894. Unique.
Sir H. M. Elliot.

No. LXXXVI.

(No. 166.) Copper. Average weight, 140 gr. A.H. 878, 879.

NOTE ON BAHLOL LODI'S COINS.

In the occasional references to the cost of articles of consumption, etc., to be found in Indian authors who flourished but little subsequent to the reign of Bahlól Lódi, we meet with frequent mention of a coin which seemingly obtained its name from this sultan, being entitled a *Bahlóli*:³⁰ for the correct understanding of the precise tendency of these statements in respect to relative values obtaining in those days, it is highly desirable to define, even approximately, the real value of this coin.

Abulfazl tells us that the *Dám* of Akber's time "was formerly called *Pysah*, and also *Bahlóli*."³¹ If we are to accept this assertion in its full import, it would apparently imply that Shír Sháh's, and other kings', heavy 323 grain copper coins—which I shall hereafter show to have been identical in value with the *Dám*—intermediately bore the name of *Pysah*; and, working upwards, we must seek for the *Bahlóli* in some piece of the monarch whose designation it bears, of equal intrinsic value. I may safely challenge any collector of Indian coins to produce me a *copper* coin of the requisite weight, minted under the auspices of Bahlól Lódi; we are, therefore, reduced to the alternative of adopting any mixed silver and copper piece that may answer to the proper intrinsic value. The one-fortieth part of a silver Tunkah of previous kings, would be 4·35 grains of that metal ($174 \div 40 = 4\cdot35$), which may be reduced to the extent it is necessary to allow for the intrinsic value of the copper basis, which constitutes the main bulk of the coin.³²

³⁰ Elliot, *Historians of India*, p. 292.

³¹ Gladwin's *A. A. I.*, 36.

³² I subjoin the rather unsatisfactory results of some assays of coins of Bahlól Lódi; and in order to bring other Sultans'

33RD SULTAN.

SIKANDAR BIN BAHLOL.

No. LXXXVII.

(No. 167.) Copper. Average weight of six specimens, 139.0 gr.
A.H. 898, 900, 901, 902, 903, 905, 907, 908, 910, 912, 913,
917, 920.

Abulfazl, in noticing the various descriptions of yard-measures introduced at different times into Hindustan, makes incidental mention of certain coins designated Sikandaris—upon the basis of a given number of diameters, of which the Guz of Sikandar Lódi was formed. The class of money just described evidently furnished, among their other uses, the data for this singularly defined measure. Any tyro in Indian numismatology, under whose eye many specimens of

coin-values into more direct comparison, I insert in this place the analysis of a few pieces of Muhammad-bin-Faríd and Sikandar Bahlól.

	(No. 156.)			
No. 1, Muhammad-bin-Faríd.	A.H. 843.	Wt. 141 gr.	Result, S. 21 gr.	
	(No. 156. Small Coin.)			
No. 2, Ditto	(?)	Wt. 57.5 gr.	Result, S. 6 gr.	
	(No. 162.)			
No. 3, Bahlól Lódi	A.H. 858.	Wt. 138 gr.	Result, S. 0 gr.	
	(No. 162.)			
No. 4, Ditto	A.H. 859.	Wt. 143 gr.	Result, S. 15.3 gr.	
	(No. 162.)			
No. 5, Ditto	A.H. 882.	Wt. 145 gr.	Result, S. 14 gr.	
	(No. 162.)			
No. 6, Ditto	A.H. 893.	Wt. 141 gr.	Result, S. 6.7 gr.	
	(No. 167.)			
No. 7, Ditto	A.H. 904.	Wt. 136 gr.	Result, S. 7 gr.	
	(No. 167.)			
No. 8, Ditto	A.H. 901.	Wt. 134 gr.	Assayed together; total result, a mere trace of silver.	
	(No. 167.)			
No. 9, Ditto	A.H. 918.	Wt. 139 gr.		
	(No. 167.)			
No. 10, Ditto	A.H. 919.	Wt. 139 gr.		
	(No. 167.)			
No. 11, Ditto	A.H. (?)	Wt. 137 gr.	Result, S. 5 gr.	

this mintage may chance to pass, cannot fail to remark, that imperfect as their configuration undoubtedly is, as compared with our modern machine-struck money, yet that they hold a high place among their fellows in respect to their improved circularity of form, and general uniformity of diameter—points which had certainly been less regarded in the earlier produce of the Dehli mints.

The passage alluded to is to the following effect:—

سلطان سکندرلوده در هندوستان نیزکزی در میان آورد و آنرا
چهل و یک نیم اسکندری اندازه گرفت و آن مسین تقدیست
کرد نقره ام: ز جنت اشیانے نیم دیگر افزود بجچل و دوقرار گرفت³³

With a view to make these coins, even at the present day, contribute towards our knowledge of the true length of this Guz—which is still a *vexata quæstio*, I have carefully measured a set of 42 of these pieces, arranged in one continuous line: the result is, that the completion of the 30th inch of our measure falls exactly opposite the centre of the 42nd coin.

The specimens selected for trial have not been picked, beyond the rejection of five very palpably worn pieces out of the total 48 of Mr. Bayley's coins, which I have at my disposal.

The return now obtained I should be disposed to look upon as slightly below the original standard, notwithstanding that it differs from the determination of the measure put forth by Prinsep (U. T., p. 88); but I must add, that Prinsep himself distrusted his own materials, and was evidently prepared to admit a higher rate than he entered in his leading table.

³³ Page 172 Sir H. M. Elliot's MS. Copy.—Ayin-i Akbari. See also p. 355, vol. i., Gladwin's Translation.

We also gather from Abulfazl's note, that these Sikan-daris were recognised in his time as containing a portion of silver mixed up with the dominant copper.

No. LXXXVIII.

(No. 168.) Copper. Average weight, 55·5 gr. A.H. 905, 907.

34TH SULTAN.]

BABER.

No. LXXXIX.

(No. 172.) Silver. Weight, 63 gr. A.H. 936.

35TH SULTAN.]

SHIR SHAH.

No. XC.

(No. 178.) Silver. Wt. 173 gr. A.H. 949. Mint—*doubtful*.

No. XCI.

(No. 183.) Silver. Weight, 88 gr. A.H. 948. Unique.

Obv.—Square area لااله الاالله محمد رسول الله

Margin ابابكر عمر عثمان على

Rev.—Square area سلطان شيرشاه خلدالله ملكه ٩٤٨

Margin السلطان العادل ابوالمظفر

No. XCII.

(No. 184.) Copper. Weight, A.H. 948, 949, 950.

Obv.—في عهد الاميرالحامى الدين الدنان سنه ٩٤٨

Rev.—ابوالمظفر شيرشاه سلطان خلد الله ملكه

35TH SULTAN, *continued.*]

No. XCIII.

(No. 186.) Copper. Average weight of four specimens, 316 gr.
Highest weight, 329 gr. *Hissar*.

Obv.—Area في عهد لاميرالحاكمي

Rev.—Area شیر شاه سلطان ضرب حصار

Margin | خلد الله | — | وسلطانه

No. XCIV.

(No. 186.) Copper. Average weight, 316 gr. Highest weight.
322. *Narnól*. A.H. 948 (?), 950, 951.

Obv.—Area في عهد لاميرالحامي

Margin | العادل | الدين | الدنان | ٩٥٠ |

Rev.—Area شیر شاه سلطان ضرب نارنول

Margin ابوالمظفر خلد الله ملكه وسلطانه

No. XCV.

(No. 186.) Copper. Weight, 314 gr. *Shirgurh*. A.H. 950, 951.

No. XCVI.

(No. 187.) Copper. Average weight, 312.5 gr. *Gwálor*.
A.H. 950, 951, 952.

No. XCVII.

(No. 187.) Copper. Weight, 315 gr. *Bíánah*. A.H. 951. V.R.

Obv.— في عهد اميرالـابوالمظفر فريدالدين

Rev.— شیر شاه سلطان خلد الله ملكه ضرب بيانه سنه ٩٥١

35TH SULTAN, *continued.*]

No. XCVIII.

(No. 187.) Copper. Weight, 311 gr. *Kálpí.* A.H. 949. R.

Obv.— السلطان ابوالمظفر شيرشاه سلطان

Rev — خلد الله ملكه ولسطانہ ضرب كالبي سنه ٩٤٩

NOTE ON SHIR SHAH'S COINS.

Shír Sháh's reign forms an important epoch in the suite of Indian coinages, not only *per se*, but both as correcting the accumulated deteriorations permitted by previous kings, and as introducing many of those improvements which the succeeding Moghuls claimed as their own. Though it is due to these last to admit that their occupation of Hindustan was followed by marked elaboration in the artistic development of the emanations from the local mints—due either to the higher taste of the northern sovereigns, or to the superior excellence of their foreign workmen—still, associated with these mechanical ameliorations, no effort seems to have been made by these nomad kings to adopt any system of coinage expressly suited to the wants of their new subjects. The intention, in this regard, appears rather to have been to force upon the conquered country the style of coin and scheme of exchange in use in the distant kingdoms whence the invaders came. This exotic system, owing however to causes other than any failure of merit of its own, was doomed to be but short-lived; inasmuch as Shír Sháh soon sat in the place of Humáyún, and, with the advantages of his individual local experiences, and clear administrative capacity, readily established the details of the currency upon the most comprehensive basis; and, as the subject is followed out into its nicer shades, we are satisfied that as the abundance of his coins now extant

attests the magnitude and settled nature of his power, so do the numerous geographical records they display, assure us of the unusual completeness of his subjects' recognition of his sway.

Foremost among Shír Sháh's monetary improvements stands the supercession of the use of the time-honored, though most indeterminate, admixture of silver and copper, and the employment in lieu thereof of avowedly simple metals. A cursory glance at any cabinet of the coins of the later Patán monarchs will satisfy the enquirer, of the interminable abuses a coinage composed of mixed metals of unequal value was subject to in the hands of, on occasions, unscrupulous rulers, and oftentimes, dishonest mint officials; were there no other reason, this alone would compel us to recognise the policy of the changes now under review.

The authoritative reform of the coinage effected at this period appears, from internal evidence, to have been accompanied by a revision and re-adjustment of the relative value of the lower metals, silver and copper.

There are no data to show at what rate silver exchanged against gold in the time of Shír Sháh; but an examination of Abulfazl's description of Akber's coin-rates, gives us the very unexpected proportion of gold to silver, as 1 to 9·4.³⁴

³⁴ I obtain this result from a comparison of the intrinsic contents assigned to four several descriptions of gold coins in the *Ayin-i-Akbari*, as compared with the corresponding total weight of the silver money defined by the same authority as their exchangeable value. I understand both gold and silver to have been pure. Actual assay shows Akber's gold coins to have been totally unalloyed (see Prinsep, U. T., pp. 39, 43), and Abulfazl himself directly asserts that the silver used in his master's coinage was pure.

I append an outline of my data on this head.

1st.—Chugul, weight in gold, T. 3, M. 0, R. $5\frac{1}{2}$ = 30 Rs. of 11½ Mashas each : 549·84 : : 172·5 × 30 (5175·0) : 1 : : 9·4118.

The author's casual mention of certain other items of Shír Sháh's coin system, in illustration of that adopted by his

2nd.—Aftabí, gold, weight, T. 1, M. 2, R. $4\frac{3}{4}$ = 12 Rs. : 218·90 : : $172\cdot5 \times 12$ (2070·0) : 1 : : 9·4568.

3rd.—Ilahí, gold, weight, M. 12, R. $1\frac{3}{4}$ = 10 Rs. : 183·28 : : $172\cdot5 \times 10$ (1725·0) : 1 : : 9·4118.

4th.—Adl Gutkah, gold, weight, 11 Mashas = 9 Rs. : 165 : : $172\cdot5 \times 9$ (1552·5) : 1 : : 9·40909."

The common Tolah of 180 gr., Masha of 15, and Rati of 1·875 gr., have been used in these calculations.

Annexed are the relative proportions given by Abulfazl, extracted verbatim from an excellent MS., Ayin-i-Akbari, and collated with two other copies of the same work, for which I am indebted to Ramsurn Dass, Deputy Collector of Dehli. I have myself since compared this collated transcript with a well-written MS. of the Ayin-i-Akbari of Sir H. M. Elliot's.

To present the details of the entire subject at one view, I also subjoin the Rupee rates, determining the actual value of the silver coins.

چكل بضم چيم وكاف فارسي وسكون لام چهار كوشه سه تولچه
وپنچ سرخ وربع قيمت سه روپيه

آفتابه كرد بوزن يكتولچه دوماشه وپنچ سرخ ربع كم بها
دوازده روپيه

الهي [لعل جلايه and] كرد دوازده ماشه دوسرخ ربع كم
افتابه منقوش ارج ده روپيه

عدل كتكه بفتح عين وسكون دال ولام وضم كاف فارسي وسكون
تاي فوقاي هندي وفتح كاف وهاء مكتوب يازده ماشكي قيمت
نه روپيه

روپيه سيمين نقديست كرد يازده ونيم ماشكي در زمان
شيرخان پديد آمد * * ازچهل دام اگرچه نرخ افزون وكم

شود ليكن در مواجب اين قيمت اعتبار رود

جلاله چهار كوشه * * در وزن ونقش چون نخستين

own master, throws much light on our present enquiry; and with the aid of the test the coins themselves supply, permits of our forming a fairly approximate estimate of the general scale of the more common monetary exchanges

I have previously assumed, from existing specimens of the silver money of Shír Sháh, that the original mint standard of these pieces was calculated at an average weight of 178 grains, if not more. Abulfazl's statement on the point, scrutinised more critically than it has heretofore been, affords a singularly close confirmation of this inference. I find it recorded in no less than four excellent copies of the original Persian Ayin-i-Akbari, that the rupee of Akber, which was based upon that of Shír Sháh, weighed $11\frac{1}{2}$ mashas, the same weight (expressed *also* in words, and not in figures) is assigned in these copies of the MS. to Akber's Jellálah, which is avowedly identical in value with the former.⁵⁵ I mention this prominently, as Gladwin in his translation (I. pp. 29, 35, etc.) has given $11\frac{1}{2}$ mashas as the weight of each of these coins; and Prinsep (U. T., p. 17), in accepting Gladwin's figures, was led to place the weight of the old rupee at nearly four grains below its true standard.

There is some doubt as to the exact weight we are to allow to the *masha*, which varied considerably in different parts of India. Prinsep has determined the Dehli masha

روپیہ سہ کونہ روایہ داشت اول چہار گوشہ پاک سیم بوزن
یازدہ ونیم ماشہ جلالہ نام ارزچہل دام

I take this opportunity of noticing some further errors of Gladwin's original MSS. in connection with this subject.—I. p. 56, under Ilahée, for "12 máshas 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ ruttee," read "12 máshas 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ ruttees;" and for "is in value 12 rupees," read "10 rupees." At p. 61, line 10, for 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ máshas, read "11 $\frac{1}{2}$ máshas."

⁵⁵ Gladwin, A. A. I., 62, 59, 70.

to be 15.5 gr. (U. T., pp. 17, 18); and admitting this, the result shows Shír Sháh's rupee to have weighed 178.25 grains of what was esteemed pure silver.

The assignment of 15.5 grains to the Shír Sháhí masha is equally well borne out in the test afforded by Akber's own coins. In order to avoid the very probable error of mistaking the identical class, among three but little varying denominations of the gold coinage, to which any given specimen within our reach should belong, I confine my reference to the silver money of Akber, which, though differing in its various mintages, in types and legends, was preserved in effect, uniform in weight and value. Marsden has contributed an example (No. DCCCXXIV.) of a square Jelláláh of this Pádsháh, weighing 176.5 grains: had the tolah at this time been fixed at 180 grains, this coin would contain four grains more than the law required; as it is, even allowing for wear, it shows a return of 15.3 grains to each of the $11\frac{1}{2}$ mashas of 15.5 grains, which should, under the higher scale of weights, originally have constituted its total on issue from the mint.

The adoption of this 15.5 grain masha as a standard, necessitates a concurrent recognition of a proportionately increased weight in the tolah as then in use, we can scarcely suppose the 12 mashas composing the tolah to have aggregated 186 grains, while the tolah itself remained at the 180 grains modern usage has assigned it. We have fortunately at hand a second means of proving the question in the due determination of the intrinsic contents of the pieces composing the lower currency of the period, and the result will be found to show sufficient confirmation of the theory which places the masha of Shír Sháh at 15.5, and the tolah at 186 grains troy. Forty dáms of copper, we are told, were, in Akber's time, equivalent in account, and ordinarily in

exchange³⁶ to one rupee; and the *dám* of copper is itself defined at 5 tanks, or 1 *tolah* 8 *mashas* and 7 *ratís* in weight. The measure of value thus specified is likewise distinctly stated to be a continuation of a previously existing species of money, which, at the moment when Abulfazl wrote, went by the name of *Dám*. There can be but little hesitation in admitting, almost *primá facie* on the evidence available, that the copper pieces classed under Nos. 185, 186, were the identical coins of Shír Sháh, to which the succeeding *dáms* of Akber were assimilated; or, in other words, that they were in weight and value (whatever their name) the *dáms* of the Afghan sultan. It is a nicer point to determine the precise contents in grains attending the original mint issue of these coins; but first taking the figures now proposed for *mashas* and *tolahs*, we obtain from 1 *tolah* 8 *mashas* and 7 *ratís* at 186 per *tolah*, a sum of 323 5625 grs.; and then testing this return of the actual present weight of extant coins, we obtain a very reasonably close approximation to our figured result. It is true that the general average of the various existing provincial coins of this class minted during the reigns of Shír Sháh and his Afghan successors, would necessarily run somewhat below the rate of 323 5 grains; but we have to allow a considerable per centage for loss by wear in such heavy coins, especially composed as they are of copper, which metal would always continue

³⁶ دام نقدیست وزن پنج تانك كه يك تولچه وهشت ماشه وهفت سرخ باشد چهل بخش رویه نخست آنرا پیسه * * واملولي نیز خوانندي امروز بدان نام اشتها دار * * واهل حساب هر دام به بیست و پنج حصه بخش نموده هر بخش را چیتل نامند در محاسبات بکار آید A. A.—

more freely current, and consequently suffer far more from the abrasion incident to frequent transfers, than the more carefully guarded and less readily exchanged silver and gold. However, we may, without claiming too much margin on these grounds, fairly consider ourselves within the mark in identifying the general series of coins under review as having originally an intentional standard of 323·5 grs., inasmuch as we can at this day produce several specimens of the coinage weighing 322 grains, and, in one instance of a Hissár coin, we can reckon no less than 329 grains. Added to this, we have the evidence of Ferishtah that in his day there was a pysa! (or fixed weight? پول) which was rated at $1\frac{3}{4}$ tolaks, which, at 186 grains the tolah, gives even a higher return of 324·5 grains.

At the same time, on the other hand, it would be impossible to reduce the coins that furnish our means of trial to anything like so low a general average as would admit of 314 grains (or the produce of the simple 180 grains total) being received as the correct issue weight.

Adopting then the rate of 323·5 grains as the legitimate weight of these copper pieces, forty of which exchanged against a rupee, we have a total of 12940 grains of copper as equal to 178 grains of silver, which determines the relative value of silver to copper as 1 to 72·7. If this be a correct estimate, there were in each dām 9·29 chitals; and in the Shír Sháhí rupee, 371·8 chitals, instead of the old divisional coins of that name and value, which went to the lighter silver piece of former days, when also the comparative value of silver and copper stood at a more favorable ratio for the latter.

37TH SULTAN.]

ISLAM SHAH.

No. XCIX.

(No. 109.) S. Weight, gr. A.H. 954.

Obv.—

Margin [عثمان العفان [——] ——

No. C.

(No. 192.) C. Weight, 312 gr. A.H. 952, 953, 955, 956,
958, 959.

Obv.— في عهد الامير الجاهي الدين الدنان سنه ٩٥٢

Rev.— ابوالمظفر اسلام شاه ابن شيرشاه سلطان خلد الله ملكه

38TH SULTAN.]

MUHAMMAD ADIL SHAH.

No. CI.

(No. 196.) C. Average weight of three specimens, 317.6 gr.
Highest weight, 322 gr. A.H. 961, 962, 963.

Obv.— في عهد الامير الجاهي الدين الدنان ٩٦١

Rev.— ابوالمظفر محمد شاه سلطان خلد الله ملكه

No. CII.

(*Ditto*) C. *Guàlier*. A.H. 961, 962, 963, 964.

39TH SULTAN.]

SIKANDAR SHAH.

No. CIII.

(No. 198.) C. Weight, 34 gr. A.H. 962.

ANONYMOUS COINS.

I have considered it preferable to class the Anonymous Coins, hereunto appended, under a separate head, as although their dates would in general indicate the sovereign under whose auspices they were struck, still the absence of any sultan's name upon the individual piece, might leave a possible doubt as to the true presiding authority of the moment, especially in money coming to us from such troublous times, as witnessed the issue of these Fulús; and, as exactitude is a high conceit among numismatists, I would not willingly so offend the prejudices of caste as to claim reliance upon aught that was susceptible of question. These nameless coins are therefore arranged in a series apart, which plan has the advantage of bringing them all under one view, and developing in continuity, the special merit they possess, strangely enough, in greater perfection than more imposing medals; viz., of assisting in the elucidation of their contemporaneous geographical status, and displaying in the fact the relative importance of the leading cities of the epoch.

These coins seem to date their origin from Báber's conquest, and we recognise in the earlier specimens both the hand and the art of workmen other than indigenous. The practice of striking coin in subordinate cities also appears to have been an innovation introduced by the Moghuls, who drew a wise distinction between the importance of the lower currency of copper, and the money fabricated from the more costly gold or silver. The absence of the king's name likewise indicates a departure from Indian practice, under which we have uniformly seen the designation of the supreme authority impressed upon the copper money equally with the coins of the precious metals.

Báber's introduction of the fashion of his Bokhárá³⁷ money into Hindustan, was destined to be attended with more permanent results in the case of the coins of the poor than in that of his more elaborately executed Dirhems and Ashrafies.

The average weight of the pieces of this class is very uniform at something over 140 grains—a total we have frequently met with in the earlier coins of Patán issue. About 92³⁸ therefore should exchange against a Shír Sháhi rupee. It is not so manifest what exact proportion they bore to Báber and Hamáyún's 71. gr. silver coins, but if we can rely upon the weights of the extant specimens of the two coinages of different metals, the anonymous Pysa should run at 32 to 36³⁹ per Dirhem.

No. CIV.

C. Weight, 142 gr. *Agra*. A.H. 936. Unique.

Obv.—Circular area, with a margin of fine lines run in a scroll pattern. Legend ضرب اكره

Rev.—Oblong area, with ornamental scroll margin.
Legend ۹۳۶ في سنه تاريخ

No. CV.

C. Weight, 135 gr. A.H. 936.

Obv.—دارالضرب قلع اكره

Rev.—As above.

³⁷ Frahn's Recensio, p. 432. etc. M. Soret Lettre sur la Numismatique, June, 1843, p. 28.

³⁸ $12940 \div 140 = 94.4$.

³⁹ : 174 :: 11136 : 71 :: 4544, which \div by 140 = 32.4 : 178 :: 12940 : 71 :: 5161.4, which \div by 140 = 36.8.

No. CVI.

- C. Weight, 142 gr. *Agra.* A.H. 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943.

Obv.—Plain surface, with the legend ضرب بدارالجلالنه اگره

Rev.—Simple marginal lines encircle the field; the inner portions above and below the legend are filled in with scroll-work. Legend في سنه تاريخ ٩٣٧

No. CVII.

- C. Weight, 141 gr. *Agra.* A.H. 943.

Obv.—ضرب بدارالعدل اگره

Rev.—As in the last coin.

No. CVIII.

- C. Weight, 141 gr. *Lahor.* A.H. 938, 939, 940.

Obv.—ضرب دارالجلالنه لاهور

Rev.—في سنه تاريخ ٩٣٨

No. CIX.

- C. Weight, 141 gr. *Dehli.* A.H. 940, 941, 942, 943.

Obv.—ضرب دارالملک دهلي

Rev.—As usual.

No. CX.

- C. Weights, 143 gr. *Mandot.* A.H. 941, 942. R.

Obv.—ضرب مندو

Rev.—As usual.

No. CXI.

- C. Weight, 139 gr. *Dehli.* A.H. 943. Unique. *My Cabinet.*

Obv.—ضرب دارالملک خضره دهلي R.

Rev.—As usual.

No. CXII.

- C. Weight, 140 gr. *Jaunpur.* A.H. 940, 941.

Obv.—خطه جونپور ——— R.

Rev.—As usual.

As likely to assist those, who would pursue the study, in the future identification of the place of issue, recorded on any new specimens of these coinages, I subjoin an Alphabetical List of the mints in use under Akber, as detailed by Abulfazl.

<i>Attok</i> . . .	اتک	<i>Seronj</i> . . .	سرونج
<i>Ajmir</i> . . .	اجمیر	<i>Sirhind</i> . . .	سرہند
<i>Ahmadabad</i> . . .	احمدآباد	<i>Sunbhul</i> . . .	سنبل
<i>Agrah</i> . . .	آگرہ	<i>Surat</i> . . .	سورت
<i>Alor</i> . . .	الور	<i>Saharanpur</i> . . .	سہارنپور
<i>Allahabad</i> . . .	الہ آباد	<i>Sealkot</i> . . .	سیالکوٹ
<i>Oudh</i> . . .	اودھ	<i>Kanoj</i> . . .	کنوج
<i>Oujein</i> . . .	اوجین	<i>Kabul</i> . . .	کابل
<i>Budaon</i> . . .	بداون	<i>Kalpi</i> . . .	کالپی
<i>Benarus</i> . . .	بنارس	<i>Kashmir</i> . . .	کشمیر
<i>Bengal</i> . . .	بنگالہ	<i>Kalanjar</i> . . .	کلانور
<i>Bhakar</i> . . .	بہکر	<i>Gualiar</i> . . .	گوالیار
<i>Pattan</i> . . .	پتن	<i>Gorakhpur</i> . . .	گورکھپور
<i>Patnah</i> . . .	پتنہ	<i>Lahor</i> . . .	لاہور
<i>Tandah</i> . . .	تاندہ	<i>Lukhnao</i> . . .	لکھنؤ
<i>Jalandar</i> . . .	جالندر	<i>Muthrah</i> . . .	مٹھراہ
<i>Jounpur</i> . . .	جونپور	<i>Multan</i> . . .	ملتان
<i>Hissar</i> . . .	حصار	<i>Mandot</i> . . .	مندو
<i>Dehli</i> . . .	دہلی	<i>Nagor</i> . . .	ناگور
<i>Ranthambor</i> . . .	رنتھنبور	<i>Hurdwar</i> . . .	ہردوار
<i>Sarangpur</i> . . .	سارنگپور		

LIST OF MINT CITIES OF THE PATAN KINGS OF DEHLI.

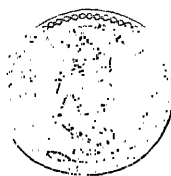
1. Agrah.	8. Kalpi.
2. Bianah.	9. Kutbabad (<i>Dehli</i>).
3. Dehli.	10. Lahor.
4. { Deogir.	11. Mandot.
{ Daulatabad.	12. Multan.
5. Gualiar.	13. Narnol.
6. Hissar.	14. Shirgurh.
7. Jounpur.	

XVII.

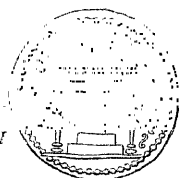
NOTICE ON CERTAIN UNPUBLISHED COINS OF THE
SASSANIDÆ. BY EDWARD THOMAS, BENGAL CIVIL
SERVICE

IN lately examining the extensive collection of Imperial Sassanian Coins in the British Museum, with a view to other objects, my attention was called to the number of novel types that still remained unpublished. Conceiving that a notice of these might be acceptable to the readers of the Numismatic Chronicle, I had arranged with Mr. Vaux to scrutinise the whole series, selecting, as we proceeded, the more remarkable medals for illustration in this periodical.

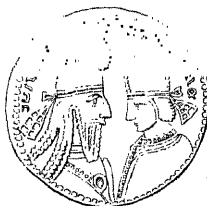
I had advanced so far as to have secured materials for the first plate, when circumstances connected with my return to my duties abroad rendered it necessary for me to bring my portion of the undertaking to a hasty conclusion; but I trust my, as yet only nominal coadjutor, will continue and perfect what I have thus summarily commenced.



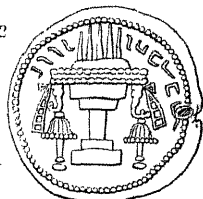
1



V



2



R



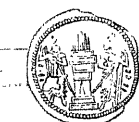
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R



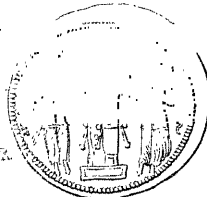
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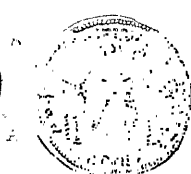
R



7



R



R



9



R

10



11



R

ARDESHIR BABEGAN.

A.D. 226—240.

No. 1. Gold. Weight, 131 gr.

Obv.—[יֵאן] בְּגֵי אֲרֶתְשֶׁתֶּר מֶלֶכָא אֶר [יֵאן]*Rev.*—¹ אֲרֶתְשֶׁתֶּר נֹוֹאזִי

No. 2. Silver. Weight, 54·5 gr. Unique.

Obv.—Legend imperfectly engraved, and only partially intelligible.*Rev.*—Legend imperfect, but apparently similar in tenor to that on the Reverse of No. 1.

This medal contributes numismatic testimony to an interesting historical incident—the association of Sapor I. in the government with his father, Ardeshir, during the lifetime of the latter.²

SHAPUR I.

A.D. 240—273.

No. 3. Silver. Weight, 56 gr. Unique.

Obv.—מֶלֶכָא אֶרֶאן מֶלֶכָא בְּגֵי שְׁהַפּוּהֶרִי מֶלֶכָא אֶרֶאן
מִנְצִתִּירִי מִן יֹזֶר [אן]*Rev.*—[זִי] נֹוֹא שְׁהַפּוּהֶרִי

This is the earliest instance of the use of the Sassanian crown terminating in the head of a bird, which subsequently became a favorite device.

¹ نائوس آتشکده باشد. نائوس — نووازي¹
Farhang-i-Jehangiri.

² Tabari notices this inauguration as follows:—
[واردشیر] بمداين امذ و بسر خویش شاپور را ولي عهد خویش
کرد و تاج خویش بر سر او نهاد etc.

VARAHRAN II.

A.D. 277—294.

No. 4. Silver. Weight, 63 gr. Unique.

Obv.—³The remainder illegible. מודיסן בגי*Rev.*—Imperfect. ורהראן נוואי

No. 5. Silver. Weight, 9.5 gr. Unique.

The obverse of this coin presents us with a new type. I do not attempt to transcribe the straggling legends.

No. 6. Silver. Weight, 67 gr. Unpublished variety of the usual type.

Obv.—מודיסן בגי ורהראן מלכאן מלכא איראן ו אניראן*Rev.*—אתור זי לדי ורהראן

VARAHRAN III.

SEGAN SHAH.

A.D. 294— .

No. 7. Silver. Weight, 61.5 gr. Rare.

Obv.—Imperfect. מודיסן בגי ורהראן מ.....אן מנ...צתר*Rev.*—Imperfect. מן ...ז...אן ורה ... נווא

HORMAZDAS II.

A.D. 303—310.

No. 8. Gold. Weight, 111 gr. Unique.

Obv.—מודיסן בגי אוהרמודי לבאכושאן מלכאן מלכא*Rev.*—מודיסן בגי אוהרמודי לבאכושאן מלכאן מלכא

Above the flame of the Fire Altar. מלכי

³ The usual style of the legend is continued on coin No. 6.

The highly-finished medal engràved under No. 8, possesses for us a double interest, in the novelty of its type and completeness of its legends, as well as in the means it affords us of identifying the monarch under whose auspices it was struck, in his connexion with certain Indo-Persian pieces, which emblemise, in their reverse designs, the Hindu worship of Siva.

Written history might naturally have led us to look for some sign of Eastern influence incident upon the marriage of Hormuzdas II. to a daughter of the king of Kabul; and the numismatic testimony of proximate lands had already instructed us that the coinages of the countries bordering the Eastern limits of the Sassanian empire, at or about the same period, had felt and recorded the introduction of certain elements of Persian civilisation in the adoption of portions of the imperial style of decoration.⁴ But the coincidence of the obverse types and legends of coins, Nos. 8 and 11, furnishes a much more extended field for speculation, especially in what might be termed the religious aspect. Though I myself would confine the conclusion to be drawn from the reverse device of No. 11 to a simple supposition of the conquest by, or cession to, the Sassanian monarch, of a province the produce of whose mints was ordinarily decorated by the design of Siva and his Bull.

No. 9. Copper. Weight, 32 gr.

Obv.—אודרמזדי מלכא

No. 10. Copper. Weight, 33 gr.

Rev.—אאן [רא] סת'י

⁴ Wilson, *Ariana Antiqua*, xiv., fig. 17, etc. *Journal Royal Asiatic Society, Pehlvi Coins of Mohammedan Arabs*, vol. xii., p. 337.

No. 11. Copper. Weight, 38·5 gr.

Obverse legend nearly similar to No. 8.

Rev.—**אודרמודי לבאנוש מלכא**

Since the date of the publication of M. de Longperier's "Essai sur les Médailles des rois Perses," in 1840, although our knowledge of the Pehlvi language has been but little advanced, the facility of reading and interpreting the coin legends has been aided most materially by the excellent treatise of Professor Olshausen,⁵ and by the letters of MM. Soret⁶ and Mordtmann.⁷ With the enlarged means thus afforded us of testing the accuracy of M. de L.'s general classification, and detail transcripts and translations, we are necessitated to adopt a number of emendations; a summary of which may suitably be inserted in this place.

LIST OF ERRORS AND OMISSIONS IN THE "ESSAI SUR
LES MÉDAILLES DES ROIS PERSES."

P. 2, for "bèh" (*good*), read Bagí (*divine*).

P. 2, for "Iezdani," read Nowází; and the same throughout the series.

P. 44, coin No. 40, pl. vii. 2, belongs to Izdegird I., and not to Ardeshir II. The reading may be amended, from "Mazdíesn beh R[am] Artahche[tr] iezdani M. M.," to Mazdísan bagí Rámatah-í⁸ Izdakartí M. M. The reverse is an imperfect engraving of Izdakartí Nowází.

P. 45. The same correction applies to the transcript of coin No. 41, and a corresponding change is requisite in the attribution of No. 42, pl. 7, fig. 3.

⁵ Num. Chron., vol. ix.

⁶ Lettres Genève.

⁷ Zeitschrift der Deutschen morgenländischen Gesellschaft.—1850.

⁸ The preferable reading, from the best examples, is—Rámashtarí, or Lámashtarí.

P. 52. The three emendations just made necessitate an alteration in the appropriation of coins Nos. 47 and 48, pl. viii., 3 and 4, which must for the future be assigned to Izdegird II. The amended readings stand as follows:—No. 47, for “ [Ma]zdiēsn... Izdkerd Mal[an], read Mazdīsn ... [Izda]kartī Kadī.⁹

No. 48, for “Mazdiēs[n] ... Izdkerd Mal[can],” read Mazdīs[n] ... Kadī Izdakartī.

P. 62, No. 53, pl. ix., 2, for “Mazdiēs[n] ... Pirozi,” read Madī Kadī Fīrūzī.

P. 63, No. 55, pl. ix., 4, for “Obv.—Soup[rai],” read Aum (as the engraving shews). For “Rev.—P[i]rouz,” read Trīn (II.) Tarūk, or possibly Malūk.¹⁰

P. 68, No. 57, pl. x., 1, for “Rev.—Kavâd,” read Duâzd[ah].

P. 70, No. 59, pl. x., 3, is a coin of Kobâd, not of Jamasp. For “Obv.—Zimasp,” read Kūât Af[zūd]. For “Rev.—(?),” read Hashtdah — 18.

P. 72, No. 60, pl. x., 4. Obv.—Afzú[t] Húsrúd. Rev.—Left, Húsrúd : Chahâr Sih. (34).—Right, (?).

P. 74, No. 61, pl. x., 5. Rev.—Shash wist. (26).

P. 75, No. 62, pl. xi., 1. Obv.—Afzú—Aúharmazī. Rev.—Tol[t]a, three.

P. 76, No. 63, pl. xi., 2. Rev.—Asri, ten.

P. 78, No. 64, pl. xi., 3. Rev.—Haft Síl (37) — (?)

P. 80, No. 68, pl. xii., 1. Rev.—Trīn. (2) Besh for Beiza.

P. 81, No. 69, pl. xii., 2. For “Obv.—Sarpāraz (?),” read Afzút Aúmar-í-Aubítaran, Aumar son of Obeidullah. Rev.—Left, Hasht Shasht (68, A.H.). Right, Hoth, Capital of Khuzistān.

P. 82, No. 70, pl. xii., 3, for “Obv.—Sarpāra[z] (?),” read Afzút Aúmar. Rev.—Chahâr Hachtād — Tapuristān.

P. 83, No. 71, pl. xii., 4, for “Obv.—Pourāan,” read Afzút Farkhān. Margin, Aft for “Ab'd.” Rev.—Tapuristān.

⁹ خدا See Hamzah Isfahání, pp. ۶۳, 47, *Regis interfectorum*, خدا نامه *Livre des Rois*. Mohl. Journ. Asiatique, 1841, pp. 145, 278.

¹⁰ See Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, “Sassanian Mints,” etc., note under Mint No. 1.

P. 85, No. 72, pl. xii., 5, for "*Obv.*—Zermî, *retrograde*," read Hani. هاني in Kufic. *Rev.*—Tapuristân.

P. 85, No. 73, pl. xii., 6, for "*Obv.*—معا Roustam (?)," read Mukâtil. مقاتل in Kufic.

Having disposed of the more obvious cases for correction, I would now refer to a question that suggests itself regarding the validity of the attribution of the class of coins assigned by M. de Longperier to Sapor II. (Pl. vi. 1, 2 3, and 4), which, I should propose to transfer entire to the first monarch of that name.

In the first place, there exists a striking similarity between the reverses of Nos. 3 and 4, pl. vi.,¹¹ and the style obtaining on the six opening coins of pl. iii., or the recognised pieces of Sapor I. The leading features and general details in each may indeed be said to be identical. The obverses of these coins likewise vary but slightly, and these marked signs of unison occur in contrast to the progressive modifications introduced intermediately by kings who reigned between the epochs of the two Sapors. But passing by the obverses, whose variations are patent, let us trace more exactly the reverse designs in the order defined by our author. Sapor I. reverses have the two fire-altar supporters, the ministering Mobeds, habited alike—both wear the priestly tiara.

The medals of Varahrân I., the next king in succession of whom we have money, introduce us to the practice of portraying on the reverse the full figure of the king to the

¹¹ I avoid urging the absolute identity of the reverses of Nos. 1 and 2, pl. vi., with the still earlier type of Ardeshir I.'s money, because I have found nearly similar reverse devices on the coins of Varahrân IV. (389, 399. A.D.); though the argument loses little weight notwithstanding.

left of the altar, wearing the distinguishing crown, and habited, to all appearance, as the bust on the obverse.

Varahrán II. continues this usage, with still further modifications in the other portions of the general design. Varahrán III. and Narses, adhere to the style and fashion employed under Varahrán I.; and Hormuzdas II. generally follows this lead, though he innovates so far as to add the head of Ormazd amid the flames of the altar. Whereas the so-affirmed Sapor II., under M. de Longperier's classification, is made to revert to the full simplicity of the ancient type introduced by, and otherwise peculiar to, the earlier monarch of the same name.

Another point of some weight in the due appropriation of these medals consists in the tenor of the inscriptions on each class. I am aware that ordinarily the bar-helmed Sapor coins have the legend which omits the *An irán*, and terminates with *Minuchatrí Min Izdán*; while those with the simple crown, depicted in pl. vi., 4, usually give the additional geographical definition, and reject the concluding phrase; but this proves nothing against the position I advocate, as Ardeshir I. originates the first-named practice on his coins, and his inscription at *Naksh i Rustam* accords in its style. Whereas Sapor I., in his inscriptions, uniformly assumes the contrasting *An irán*; and of his successors next in order whose coins we are able to quote, both Varahrán I. and II., adopt in full the reference to the extra Iránian dominions on some of their coins (Longperier, pl. iii., 7, and coins in Brit. Museum), while on others they follow the custom obtaining on Sapor I. coins, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., pl. iii. Having briefly noted the objections that suggest themselves to the existing appropriation, I leave the question open for future discussion.

XVIII.

COINS OF HELENA.

It is well known to all numismatists what uncertainty has prevailed respecting the classification of those coins bearing the name Helena, from a very early period. The older numismatists appear to have had no rules whatever, but to have classed the coins indiscriminately to Helena the mother of Constantine, or to Helena the wife of Julian. In Argelati's edition of *Mezzabarba*, they are classed partly to the first, partly to the second, without any attempt to discriminate the coins belonging to each. Banduri proposed a system of classification as follows:—He classed to Helena wife of Chlorus, and mother of Constantine, those coins bearing FL or FL. IVL; to Helena the supposed wife of Crispus, those with N. F; and to Helena wife of Julian, certain coins reading FL. MAX, described by Strada¹ and Tristan.² Eckhel,³ in 1779, classed the coins in the imperial cabinet according to the rules of Banduri; expressing, however, a doubt of their correctness; and in his “*Doctrina Numorum Veterum*,” he entered upon the subject at length, proposing a different arrangement. Even after the time of Eckhel, some numismatists seem to have retained the old system, as Alessandro Visconti,⁴ who, like

¹ Strada a Rosberg, *Genealogia Austriæ Ducum, &c., &c.*, p. 169. Fol. Lugd. Bat. edition, the only one I have, gives HELENA MAX.

² Tristan de St. Amant, *Commentaires Historiques*, tome iii. p. 733.

³ *Catalogus Numorum, Mus. Cæs. Vindobon*, tome ii. p. 450.

⁴ *Indicazione delle Medaglie del Signor Pietro Vitali*. Rome, 1805.

Mezzabarba, classed under Helena Chlorig some with SECVRTAS, and some with PAX; arranging, however, under Helena Juliani similar coins, without any assigned reason. Eckhel's system, however, was adopted by most; and after the sanction of Mionnet, it may be considered as having been established. Marchant, however, in his very valuable "*Lettres sur la Numismatique et l'Histoire*," lettre XVII, impugned the system of Eckhel, and proposed to class all the coins bearing the name of Helena to Helena wife of Chlorus, and to remove altogether from numismatic lists the names of Helena supposed wife of Crispus, and Helena wife of Julian. This arrangement involved also the classification of the coins of Fausta to Fausta wife of Constantine alone, and the removal of the name of Fausta wife of Constantius. Some years afterwards, M. Lenormant adopted and completed the conclusions arrived at by Marchant, in a paper in the "*Revue Numismatique*" for 1843, which has been reprinted as an annotation to Marchant, in the recent edition of his *Lettres* (Paris, 1850).

Although the conclusions of Marchant appear to have been proved as completely as possible, I have reason to believe that they are but little examined or regarded in this country; and it is with the hope of forwarding this, that I have undertaken the present paper, in which there will appear but little unmentioned by Marchant or Lenormant. As the arguments of so high an authority as Eckhel deserve careful examination, even when he was mistaken; and as, from the high price of his classic work (the *Doctrina*), it may not be in the hands of many numismatists, I have thought it better to translate that part referring to the coins of Helena, which will be followed by the refutations and arguments of Marchant and Lenormant, and by what original observations it has been in my power to make.

I commence by giving a summary description of the coins, in the order of Eckhel; adding from Mezzabarba two or three varieties (Nos. 9, 10, 11) now unknown, and perhaps apocryphal, simply to complete the subject. If any apology for this is needed, it will be found in the fact that Eckhel himself has quoted a coin (No. 8) on the authority of Strada and Tristan, which he considered very doubtful.

There are, in all, eleven varieties of coins bearing the name of Helena: four of these (the last four) are, however, unknown at present, if they ever existed.

1. FL. IVL. HELENÆ AVG.

R—PAX PVBLICA. Peace standing, holding in one hand a branch, in the other the hasta-pura. Æ. III.

2. Same obverse.

R—PIETAS ROMANA. Female standing, holding an infant. Æ. III.
A reverse of Theodora, applied by mistake to the head of Helena.

3. FLAVIA HELENA AVGVSTA.

R—FELICITAS. AVGVSTA. Female standing with branch and hasta-pura. Æ. medallion.

4. Same obverse.

R—PIETAS AVGVSTAE. Female standing, holding a child and a globe; another child by her side. Æ. medallion.

5. FL. HELENA AVGVSTA.

R—PROVIDENTIAE AVGG. Prætorian camp. Æ. III.
A reverse of Constantine, used by a similar error to that of No. 3.

6. Same obverse.

R—SECVRITAS REIPVBLICE. Female standing, holding downwards a palm branch. AV. and Æ. III.
A specimen is given as silver in the Catalogue of the Collection of Mr. Brumell, lot 110; but it was probably plated or washed, as it brought only 11s.

7. HELENA N. F.

R—No legend. A star in a laurel garland. Æ. III.

8. HELENA FL. MAX.

R—Same type
(Strada. Tristan). AV.?

9. FL. IVLIA HELENA AVGVSTA.

R—SECVRITAS PVBLICA. Female seated, holding a branch. Æ.
(Mezzabarba, p. 441, from Ducange, "Constantinopolis Christiana," Tab. 2).

10. FL. IVL. HELENA AVGVSTA.

R—SECVRITAS PVBLI. Same type. Æ.
(Mezzabarba, p. 449, from "Chifletii Anasthasis Childe-
rici Regis," p. 278).

11. FLAV. IVL. HELENA AVG.

R—GLORIA EXERCITVS. Two soldiers standing, between them the labarum. Æ.
(Same reference).

The words of Eckhel are—"Banduri says, that the coins with FL and FL. IVL belong to Helena Chlorig. If this is the case, how are we to account for the exergual CONS, the certain mark of Constantinople, according to him? For it is certain, that at the time when Helena Chlorig died, the name of Constantinople was almost unknown. It follows, that the coins, Nos. 1 and 6, on which this name is often found, cannot be of this Helena, nor of Helena Crispig, since Crispus died before Byzantium received this name. In spite of this, however, there are good reasons for supposing the coins No. 1 to be of Helena Chlorig.—1st. On these coins the names Flavia Julia appear, which are known to have belonged to her from an inscription in Gruter (p. 284, 1).—2nd. The exergual letters on these coins correspond with those on coins of Constantine, and differ from

those of the coins of Julian.—3rd. Upon comparison of these coins with those of Theodora, second wife of Chlorus, it appears that they have a very great analogy, as well in fabric and size, as in the exergual letters, and the unusual form of the obverse legends, in the dative (FL. IVL. HELENÆ AVG. FL. MAX. THEODORÆ AVG), which would appear to prove them of the same period. Since it is certain that the coins of Theodora were struck during the reign of Constantine, we must suppose these coins also struck in his reign.

“But how, it may be asked, are we to get over the objection made to Banduri, with respect to the CONS on these coins? Certainly in no other way than by pointing out that they were dedicated by Constantine to the memory of his deceased mother, which is exceedingly probable, since we have the testimony of Eusebius to the fact that Constantine struck gold coins with the portrait of his mother Helena. He appears, however, to have erred as regards the metal; for no gold coin of this description has yet been found. Theophanes mentions the same fact, without mentioning the metal. But a better argument is supplied by the formula HELENÆ; for we know that, since Augustus, the dative was used on all dedicated coins. For the same reason, it is probable that the coins of Theodora were struck after her death.

“For the above reasons, it can hardly be doubted—

“That No. 1 is of Helena wife of Chlorus;

“No. 2, with the legend PIETAS ROMANA, is doubtless of the same, both because it has the same obverse legend, and because it has a reverse found on the coins of Theodora;

“Whether No. 3 should be classed to this Helena, or elsewhere, is uncertain, the legend being altogether new.

In the mean time, it appears probable to me that it belongs to Helena Chlōri ;

“No. 4 must also be of this lady ; for a similar reverse is found on medallions of Fausta, who was contemporary with her. From the obverse legend, it is manifest that it was struck during life, which is to be remarked also of the rest ;

“No. 5 has on reverse a type and legend common under Diocletian and his colleagues, but ending with Constantine, so that it must belong to Helena Chlōri ;

“The coins described as No. 6, from the different style of head-dress, and the exergual letters, are certainly of a different Helena ; and since these exergual letters are of the same kind as those on coins of Julian, it is probable that they are to be classed to Helena the wife of Julian. We may add, that the expression REIPVBLICE for REIPVBLICAE, is found on no coins of Constantine, but came into use after him, and is often found on coins of Julian. Besides this, the legend SECVRITAS REIPVB is common upon his coins.

“No. 7, which has on obverse, HELENA NOBILISSIMA FEMINA, and on reverse a star in a garland, was classed by Banduri to Helena wife of Crispus, who from the title denied that it could be of Helena wife of Julian. He declared that it was the custom, when a lady of royal birth married a Cæsar, to bestow on her the title ‘Augusta ;’ but if not of royal birth, only that of ‘Nobilissima Femina.’ I will not dispute this usage, though I doubt whether it was universal. The type of a star points to Helena Juliani, since there are coins of Julianus, while Cæsar, with the same type. I hardly think, however, that the title Augusta would have been denied to this lady, as I have said, in her life. This coin may, I think, then, be classed to Helena,

wife of Crispus, particularly on account of the resemblance to the coin of Fausta, who was probably the wife of some one of the sons of Constantine, as I have said after the coins of Constantius II. But it must be remembered, that it is by no means certain that the wife of Crispus was named Helena."

From a comparison of the brass coins, HELENA. N. F. R—A star within a garland (Akerman, *Descriptive Catalogue*, II. pl. xi. 10; Marchant, *Lettres*, edition of 1850, pl. xvii. 1; or, *Revue de Numismatique*, 1843, pl. vi. No. 1), and those with FAVSTA. N. F. (Akerman, *ut sup.* p. 281; Marchant, pl. xvii. 7; *Revue*, pl. vi. 7), it is very evident that they must belong to the same period. Eckhel classes the first to the supposed wife of Crispus. Crispus was born A.U.C. 1053. In 1070, when about seventeen, he was declared Cæsar; and was put to death by Constantine, in 1079. These coins, therefore, if of his wife, date before 1079, and were probably struck at his marriage, which we may approximately reckon as A.U.C. 1070. But Constantius II., to whose wife are classed the coins reading FAVSTA. N. F., was born in 1070; so that we must adjourn his marriage a considerable time. We cannot well suppose his marriage to have taken place *before* A.U.C. 1085 or 6, at the age of fifteen or sixteen, when Crispus had been nine years dead.

These coins manifestly were issued at the same time. Marchant was inclined to think that the same reverse dies were used for both obverses, which is a point for examination. These coins, then, can hardly be ascribed to the wives of Crispus and Constantius II., even if these ladies really bore the names Helena and Fausta, which is very uncertain. The only possible attribution, then, is to Helena the mother, and Fausta the wife, of Constantine. Eckhel,

indeed, gave one reason for supposing this type of Helena to be of Helena wife of Julian—the presence of the star, which, he says, is a type of Julianus Cæsar. In this case, the coin of Helena must be supposed struck during the life of Constantius. Marchant, however, has already pointed out that the character of Constantius was not such as to warrant the supposition. I have approximated to the date of the marriage of Constantius above, while Helena was married to Julian A.U.C. 1108. On these coins, as may be seen by the engravings referred to, the portrait of Helena is aged, that of Fausta youthful. This is directly the contrary to what should have been the case, as may be seen by the dates. The coins with FAVSTA. N. F. have the same portrait precisely as those which have always been classed to Fausta wife of Constantine, as may be easily seen. A comparison of the coins with HELENA. N. F., and those belonging to Constantius Augustus and Julianus Cæsar, is, I think, sufficient, without any other evidence, to show that they cannot be classed to that period. The exact resemblance of these coins (Fausta and Helena) in every respect, and the fact that some have the exergue TSA (Treveris signata in Officina prima), and no other mint, has led Marchant to class them to the year A.D. 307—A.U.C. 1060, when Constantine married Fausta, daughter of Maximianus, at Treves, his mother Helena having been recalled from the exile in which she had remained since her repudiation. At this time, Constantinus was not Augustus, but only Nobilissimus Cæsar. His father-in-law, Maximianus, conferred upon him the title of Augustus; but as Galerius Maximianus was opposed to this concession, Constantine prudently contented himself with the title of Filius Augustorum; that is, of Constantius and Maximianus. Not being himself Augustus, his wife did not receive the title Augusta.

but that of *Nobilissima Femina*. The coins show that he conferred the same title on his mother. These coins are, I think, proved to belong to Helena mother of Constantine.

As for the coins No. 8, with *HELENA. FL. MAX.*, they have not been seen since the time of Tristan. The coins Nos. 9, 10, 11, also are unknown at present. Marchant supposes that No. 11 is simply a permutation of dies, such as is not uncommon at that period; and it is not improbable by any means. Eckhel has sufficiently proved that the coins Nos. 1, 2, can only belong to Helena mother of Constantine. No. 2 is an example of the permutation above referred to.⁴ So also is No. 5. Eckhel was obliged to class this coin to Helena mother of Constantine, from the type. He says, however, that it is a type common under Diocletian and his colleagues, ending with Constantine. To me it appears that it begun and ended under Constantine. The camp of Diocletian, etc., is very different from that of this coin. I am surprised that the resemblance between this coin and No. 6 could have escaped Eckhel: it is so great, that Banduri, in engraving the coins of Helena, engraved only one obverse for the two reverses—*Providentiæ Augg.*, and—*Securitas Reipublice*. Yet Eckhel says of No. 6, "that the different style of head-dress, and the different exergual letters, point to a different lady from the rest." As for the head-dress, I think the fact already mentioned, from Banduri, is a sufficient answer. Marchant, however, mentions six different modes of arranging the hair on coins of the type No. 6. Are we to suppose six different Helenas in addition to the historical ones?

⁴ I have only just noticed, in the Catalogue "*Garcia de la Torre*," p. 296, No. 4793, a coin of Theodora with the reverse of Helena—*PAX PVBLICA*, which forms a counterpart to No. 2, a reverse of Theodora with the head of Helena.

I have seven specimens of No. 6, on which appear four varieties of head-dress. I have also three of No. 1, on each of which the hair is arranged somewhat differently. He goes on to say, that the exergual letters on these coins differ from those of Constantine, and agree with those of Julian. Yet, in a preceding page, he had mentioned, that Banduri and Galland classed these coins to Helena mother of Constantine, because these letters agreed with those of Constantine, and differed from those of Julian. He simply reversed this assertion, and it has been received without examination since his time. M. Lenormant says, "L'observation trouve ici difficilement son application, puisque les mêmes différents se trouvent sur la monnaie de Constantin." This is the truth, but not the whole truth; for they are hardly found on coins of Julian at all, in spite of Eckhel's assertion.

In order to test this assertion, which I doubted somewhat, in a fair manner, I took Banduri and Tanini's books at Eckhel's command, and transcribed the "*différents*" on coins of Helena, type No. 6; not selecting, but taking all, except one apparently erroneous, TXAR (perhaps T*AR). These I found to be forty-seven in number. I then compared these first with the third brass coins of Julian, then of Constantine, in both works. The result was, that of the forty-seven "*différents*" of Helena, three were found on coins of Julian, and thirty-six on coins of Constantine. I think there is no great need to add much to this proof of the time when these coins were issued. There are, however, a few points remaining.

Eckhel supposed that Eusebius was wrong in stating, that Constantine had struck gold coins with his mother's effigy, because none such were found with a dedicative legend. M. Lenormant has clearly shown that Eusebius

does not state that these coins were struck after her death. Eusebius, after describing the funeral of Helena, relates what her son had done for her *during life*, such as "causing her to be recognised as *Augusta, striking gold money with her effigy*, putting at her disposal the treasures of the empire." This distinctly mentions the issue of gold with her portrait, among the things done during her lifetime. The entire passage, with a translation, may be consulted in Marchant, p. 236. Thus the gold coin No. 6 unquestionably belongs to Helena mother of Constantine, and the brass coins cannot be separated from it. These brass coins, besides, are so identical in fabric with those of Fausta Salus Reipublicæ, and Spes Reipublicæ, that it is impossible to attribute them to any other period than that of these coins, which have always been classed to the wife of Constantine, and were probably first struck A.D. 308, when Constantine became Augustus with the consent of Galerius. As he had previously conferred on his mother the same title (*Nobilissima Femina*) as was borne by his wife, it is probable that he continued the system, and that this date may be assigned to the type No. 6.

Eckhel argues, that the orthography "Reipublice" was not in use in the time of Constantine, but was common under Julian; and that "Securitas Reipub." is a very common legend on his coins. I hardly think the first a sufficient consideration to outweigh all the other proofs; but it may be answered by quoting a medallion of Fausta, reading, PIETAS AVGVSTE (Akerman, II., 247). As for the other remark, these coins belong to a period when Helena was dead, and have nothing to do with the question.

Lastly, there exists, in the Museum of the Scottish

Antiquaries, a coin which appears to me to complete the proof that these coins (No. 6) belong to none but the mother of Constantine. It is as follows—

FL. HELENA TINVS AVG. Head of Helena to right.

R—SECVRITAS REIPVBLICE. Security, or, according to
Lenormant, Helena, standing, holding a laurel branch.
In exergue, STRE. III. Æ. (Mus. S. S. A.).

This coin has not been re-struck, as has been thought. This is easily seen, both by the state of the whole coin, and the perfect agreement in form of all the letters. The only way to account for the legend is by supposing the attention of the engraver to have been called off during his work, and that he mechanically finished the legend with what he had been most accustomed to; so that the coin *must* have been struck during the reign of Constantine. Similar examples are not wanting in the history of numismatics. I need only mention the AERES AVGVSTI of Titus, which probably belongs to this class (ÆQVITAS—CERES), the DES. NOS. of Aurelius (Frœlich, *Quatuor Tentamina*, 1737, p. 374: "Numus ex ære magni moduli, exquisitæ integritatis et elegantiae"). It is not improbable that the coin of Aurelius, AVG. COS. VII. AVG. COS. IIII, which Frœlich quotes from the *Historia Augusta* of Harduin, was also of this class. I have no doubt many might be found scattered in Rasche's *Lexicon*, which I am unable to consult. A coin in my own cabinet, however, furnishes a very good example—

IMP. LICI MINVS P. F. AVG. Laureated head.

R—SOLI INVICTO COMITI. Sun standing. In exergue,
MOSTQ. III. Æ. (W. H. S.).

It is size 6, but thin, and belongs to the third brass.

Banduri suspected that a coin which had been published with CONSTANS. IVN. NOB. C was either false or re-touched. Frœlich, however (*Quatuor Tentamina*, p. 432), vouches for the integrity of a specimen he had seen, and I am able to do the same.

CONSTANS IVN. NOB. C. Diademed head to right.

R—GLORIA EXERCITVS. Usual type. In. ex. SMNA.
III. Æ. (W. H. S.).

It is, however, simply another specimen of this species of blunder.

A specimen of a yet more extraordinary kind is found in the Museum here; namely, a discordant type and legend—

SALONINA AVG. Head to right.

R—SALVS AVG. *Venus Victrix* standing, holding helmet and spear; at her foot a shield. In exergue, PXV.
III. Æ. (S. S. A.).

In the *Catalogus Numorum Regis Daniæ, Hafniæ, 1816*, Professor Ramus has published a coin which I must not pass over; though it may not benefit the question much, from its state—

“CRISPVS NOBIL. CÆS. Epigr. litteris multum detritis.

“R—SECVRITAS REIPVBL... Mulier stans d. denissa
ramum, s. vestis laciniam; in imo... III. Æ.

“Monetarii error in hoc numo commissus videtur, sumto aliunde aversæ partis typo. Occurrit hic in numis Helenæ quos Helenæ Juliani tribuit Eckhelius, quod assertum falsi argueret præsens numus, nisi pars ejus adversa non leviter attrita numum non nihil incertum redderet” (*ut sup.* vol. iii. p. 258, 45).

I think the coin of Diocletian (*Num. Chron.*, July, 1852, p. 76), which reads, DIOCLETIANVS NOB. C, is another example of the error above referred to. I have not seen

M. Senckler's book, and do not know what are his answers to objections; but it appears to me decisive to point out that it was certainly neither in the period "after the death of Numerian and before the murder of Carinus," or at the commencement of his own reign (assuming that he, as a measure of policy, styled himself simply Cæsar), that he would have elaborated a new monetary system. If the coin had been struck in the debateable period above mentioned, or at the commencement of his reign, it would have borne the characteristics of the coins of Numerian and Carinus. In place of this, it belongs to a new monetary system, that of the *folles*, and bears a new type. For these reasons, it seems to me clear, that it must belong to a later period of the reign of Diocletian, and be owing to a monetary error similar to those of HELENA-TINVS, LICI-MINVS, etc. It is certain that Diocletian and Maximian had the title of Cæsar; but it is not easy to suppose that Diocletian ever bore that title exclusively. The medallion with CONCORDIA CÆS. AVGG. N. N. would be more satisfactory if it read, CAESS. AVGG. As it stands, it seems to me to signify, "Concordia Cæsariana" (?) in a general sense, rather than "Concordia Cæsarium Augustorum nostrorum."

I have omitted as yet to mention the objection drawn from the occurrence of CONS. on No. 6, to the attribution to Helena mother of Constantine, who died before the consecration of Constantinople. If this objection is sufficient, however, we must find another Crispus; for several of his coins read, CONS., PCON., etc. Mezzabarba gives one, repeated by Banduri; and Mr. Akerman has described a gold coin with CONS. Crispus died A.D. 326. Coins of Fausta, who died in the same year, have also CONS. To explain this, we must suppose that, although the solemn

consecration of Constantinople only took place A.D. 330, the mint was in operation some years before. Certainly the public buildings, and those in any way appertaining to the imperial dignity, would be first completed; and the mint has always been directly under the imperial control. The difficulty is greater with respect to the coins of Fausta, which were probably first struck A.D. 308. The issue of these coins may be supposed to have been continued during her life, although all I have seen have a portrait so similar, as hardly to favour this view. She died A.D. 326, not long after Crispus.

There is another explanation, which has been offered by the late Mr. Borrell (Sale Catalogue, 1852, p. 81, lot 834, note). He recalls the fact that, in 316, Constantine conferred many benefits on the city Arelate, which took the name Constantina, in gratitude to its benefactor. This certainly removes some difficulties, if it can be adopted; but I know not whether it can be altogether confided in, as the name ARL occurs on coins of and after this period, which would appear to show Constantina to have been merely a surname, and not to have superseded the old name; consequently, not to be expected upon coins. This difficulty, therefore, remains not cleared up in a completely satisfactory manner. I have a coin of Crispus with Q. ARL. Coins of Helena (No. 6) have ARLS, ARLT, TARL.

I have not thought it necessary, nor indeed would I have found it easy, to quote the names of Marchant and Lenormant for every clause belonging to them. I can only say, that for by far the greater part of the arguments and illustrations given, I am indebted to one or other of these writers, and that I have still left a good deal untouched. I would most earnestly recommend to the perusal of all interested in the subject, the 17th Letter of Baron

with the annotations appended to it by M. Lenormant, in the Parisian edition of 1850, where it will be found more elaborately treated than it has been in my power to do in this imperfect essay.

WILLIAM H. SCOTT.

XIX.

NUMISMATIC RECTIFICATIONS.

WHILE acknowledging, to the fullest extent, the great value of Dr. Smith's Dictionary of Geography, I have to regret the occurrence of various numismatic errors, doubtless unavoidable in a work of such labour, and intrusted to so many different writers. I have given below an account of all such as I have observed in the four Parts published.

Abdera Bæticæ.—Eckhel imagined, from a coin in Florez with the letters DD, that Abdera was a colony or *municipium* under Tiberius. Sestini, however, pointed out that this coin had been retouched. Florez had already proved, in opposition to Havercamp, that Abdera never had been a Roman colony (See Falbe, *Les Antiques Monnaies d'Abdera*, in *Numismatic Chronicle*, Vol. XIII. p. 24, etc).

Acci.—The *quasi-autonomous* coin published by Florez, Tab. li. 4, which has on each side C. I. G. AC, repeating also the type—a legionary eagle between two standards—but has I on the obverse, and II on the reverse, would appear, as remarked by Sestini (*Med. Isp.* p. 99), to point out the first and second legions, rather than the third—L I. II.,

instead of L. III. The disposition of the letters on the coin engraved by Akerman (*Ancient Coins*, Pl. vii. No. 3), seems to corroborate this view. The sixth legion certainly occurs on coins of Augustus; and it may seem opposed to this view, since we might expect the colony to be called *Trigemina*, not *Gemina* or *Gemella*, as when drafted from two legions. Mr. Akerman (p. 12) gives a coin of *Emerita* with L.E. V. X. and the two standards; denoting, as he says, the two legions. From analogy, therefore, we should expect the coins of *Acci* to bear at once the two legions from which the colony was drafted. Yet the coins of Augustus have L. VI alone, with *two* standards. Vaillant (*Numismata Coloniarum*, 1697, p. 9) explains this as denoting the two legions, *Sexta Ferrata* and *Sexta Victrix*; and I think this meets the difficulty of the name "*Gemina*" and two standards occurring with one legionary number. In the reign of Tiberius, again, drafts were made to the colony from the first and second legions—no mention of the sixth legion occurring on his coins. I may remark, that I am not aware of any coins of *Acci* with the head of Mars surrounded with rays.

Achilla, Achulla.—I am not aware of any bilingual inscriptions relating to Achulla. The reference to Gesenius points out the well-known colonial or municipal coin of Augustus, some specimens of which have a countermark, with the three Punic letters, קיך.

Aebura.—The coins given by De Saulcy (*Essai sur les Mon. de l'Esp.*, legend 100; Akerm. p. 95) show, either that the *Λιβόρα* of Ptolemy was distinct from Aebura, or that *Libora* is the more correct reading. The Tauchnitz Ptolemy, the only one at hand, gives *Λιβόρα*; but Ortelius (*Thes. Geograph.* 1587) gives *Λιβωρα*, quoting Ptolemy. The Spanish coin reads, LBARI or LBROĪ, the long A and

O being confounded. The coins reading, AIPORA and EPORA—not, so far as I know, APORA—are Bœtican in type and fabric, and certainly belong to Epora, now Montoro—not to Aebura in Tarraconensis.

Aemona.—The name of Aemona, or Hæmona, certainly does not occur on coins. Perhaps the coins referred to may be those of Augustus with COL. IVL. AVG., the attribution of which to Colonia Augusta Vindelicorum is mentioned by Sestini, in his *Geographia Erronea*. But these coins have been long since restored to Berytus in Phœnicia (See the coin engraved in Vaillant, *Num. Col.* 1697, p. 11).

Agenticum.—The coin in Akerman (*Ancient Coins*, p. 156, pl. xviii. 11) with *ATHA*, clearly points to Agedincum, or Agedicum, as the proper form.

*Alexandria Troas.—I do not think the name Antigoneia has yet occurred upon coins. Sestini gives, in his *Classes Generales*, a coin from the Bavarian collection—

“Full-faced head of Apollo. To left, *AN* in monogram.

R—Horseman with spear. *ATΣA* below.”

I would, however, suggest the restoration of this coin to Colophon(?) The coin in the Danish cabinet, published by Ramus, has been restored by Borrell to Cebrenia Troadis.

Annæa, Anæa.—Although this is a digression from the strict object of the paper, I may take the opportunity of making a numismatic rectification with reference to this town. In the sale Catalogue of the Rollin collection, 1849, p. 85, is the following description:—

“Anæa, or Aenca (Caria). *IEPA CTNKAHTOC*. Female bust to left.

R—..... *ΦΙΑΝΟΤ ΑΡΧ. ΑΝΑΙΩΝ*, etc. Samian Juno. Probably unique.
(See Stephanus, Thucydides, etc.)”

From a coin which I possess, however, the true legend is, *ΠΙ. ΑΤΡ. ΑΠΦΙΑΝΟΤ ΑΡΧ. Α ΜΑΙΟΝΩΝ*, the last four letters being in field, two on each side of the head of Juno. Thus Ancea Cariæ must be expunged from the list of numismatic towns.

Antiquaria.—Although the coin referred to is not Spanish, being, in fact, of Riganticus of Galatia, a name unknown to Eckhel, still there is a coin which certainly, in my opinion at least, belongs to Antikaria. See it engraved by Sestini, *Med. Isp.*, Tab. i. 17. The type and fabric are undoubtedly Spanish.

Aperlæ.—De Longpèrier says, that the French coin (which s, I believe, still unique) really reads, *ΑΠΕΡΑΕΙΤΩΝ*, not *ΑΠΕΡΑΕΙΤΩΝ*, thus agreeing with the inscription of Cockerell.

Arisba.—According to Borrell, the autonomous coins are of Crithote, and the imperial very doubtful.

Armosata.—The coin of Aurelius with *ΑΡΜΟΚΑΙΤΤΗΝΩΝ*, should be read, *ΕΡΜΟΚ. ΚΑΙΤΤΗΝΩΝ*, and classed to the Saetteni Lydiæ (Sestini, *Geographia Erronea*, p. 88).

Astapa.—Although the authenticity of the Latin coin is very doubtful, there can be no doubt of the correctness of De Saulcy's attribution to this city of the very numerous coins reading, *ASTPE*.

Asturica.—The first coin, *COL. AST. AVGVSTA*, must, I think, have been a retouched coin of *CAESAR AVGVSTA*. The second is in the "Thesaurus" of Goltzius, but without *ΑΝΑΚΥΡ*.

Astyra.—The coins are of Astyra Rhodi. An imperial coin once classed here is of Antandrus.

Barcino.—The coin of Galba is Goltzian. There is, I think, sufficient reason to regard as of Barcino the silver

coins classed by Sestini to Bersical (Sestini, p. 106; see De Saulcy, *Essai*, p. 109; along with Gaillard, *Catalogue de la Torre*, Madrid, 1852, p. 40).

Beseda.—The coins referred to (Sestini, p. 183) bear the name Bedesa, according to Sestini's decipherment. De Saulcy, however (*Essai*, legend 95), gives a more correct copy of the legend, which records an alliance of the Anenses or Onenses, ANEKεSKεN—the Iltergetes, ILERkesken—and the Bracaritani, BRaKaR.

Blaundus.—The question as to the existence of Clanudda has been for some time determined in the affirmative, since Mr. Borrell published one specimen (now, I believe, in the British Museum), while M. De Longpèrier published another of different type from the French cabinet. Borrell reads, KAANNOTAEON; De Longpèrier, KAAN-NOTAEON, which is probably the correct reading.

Bosporus Cimmerius.—Long ago it was decided by Mionnet, that Gepæpyris was the wife of Mithridates. The coin in the Theupoli Museum, now in the imperial collection at Vienna, which had been published as of Gepæpyris and Sauromates, really bore the name Mithridates. M. de Stempkowsky had previously asserted this fact from coins in his collection, whose authenticity was, however, denied by some antiquaries (see Mionnet, *Supp.* vol. iv. Dumersan *Catal. Allier*, p. 66).

There is abundant evidence, I think, from coins to justify the succession of a second Sauromates directly after the first; thus making the contemporary of Trajan, Sauromates III. For Ininthemerus, read Ininthemevus, as found on coins. For Rhadameadis or Rhadampsis, read Rhadamsades. There is sufficient numismatic evidence for considering the Rhescuporis contemporary with Constantine as the VIII.th, not the V.th. De Chaudoir (*Corrections*

et Additions, p. 73) even gives some reasons for considering him as Rhescuporis IX. See his Supplement also.

It may seem that several of these slips are hardly worth correcting; but in a book which, both from its own excellence, and from the well-earned reputation of its authors, will be a standard authority, even such, in a great measure technical, blunders should be rectified, so as, if possible, to avoid the dissemination of error.

W. H. SCOTT.

XX.

ON THE DATE OF THE BRITISH COINS INSCRIBED "DUBNOVELLAUNOS," AND ON THE LEGEND "TASCIOVANI. F."

It is proposed, under this head and title, to offer a brief comment on the "Observations on the Legends of Ancient British Coins," which have appeared in No. LVIII. of the Numismatic Chronicle—viewing them as assuming a new system of interpretation, which appears not to be sufficiently guarded from error. It is hardly necessary to say, that in the remarks which follow, no disparagement is intended to the learning and talents of the writer of the Observations, Edmund Oldfield, Esq., of the British Museum; who, besides, appears to wish that the subject which he treats should be further discussed (Numismatic Chronicle, p. 109).

The points assumed in the Observations, in many instances, are correct; in others are not: and the general

rules attempted to be maintained are attended with so much latitude, and have so many exceptions, that they are obviously inadequate for the establishment of a new theory, as the writer proposes; for, as before observed, it is a new system or formula of interpretation which he would endeavour to set forth.

With the foregoing remarks it may be noticed, that the topics discussed in the Observations are divisible into three heads, as follows:—

I. That the terminations OS and VS never occur inscribed together on the same Gaulish or British coin.

II. That the termination VS is a proof of the adoption of Roman forms, and that no Celtic titles are used conjointly with it; and,

III. That the termination OS indicates a period anterior to the Roman conquest (in Gaul), which was completed in the year 51 before the Christian era.

Now it is well known, that every Greek, even down to the thirteenth century, would have written, as a matter of course, all Latin terminations in VS as OS; and that, *vice versâ*, the Romans expressed the terminations OS of the Greeks as VS whenever they met with them, as long as their language continued vernacular. Also it is well known that the Gauls were, as it were, a people placed between the Greeks and Romans as to their language. They at first Grecised their terminations and inflexions, afterwards Latinised them on the Roman conquest; also at both periods used many terminations and names purely Celtic on their coins.

Practically, the state of the case seems to have been this—they at first used Celtic terminations, and the Greek terminations in OS down to an advanced period of Cæsar's campaigns in Gaul; when at length the chiefs who were

adherents to Rome began to express their names according to the Latin mode; and on the conquest of Gaul, fifty-one years before the Christian era, the remaining chiefs seem generally to have adopted the Roman form of the nominative. That is to say, the same chief who in the year 60 B.C. would have terminated his name in OS, in the year 50 would have varied it to VS. REX also, instead of RIX, to express the kingly title, seems to have become more usual.

There was, then, undoubtedly a period of change; but it does not appear that the line of demarcation was so precise, that this rule could be pronounced invariable. For instance—a Gaulish chieftain named Julios (see Duchalais, p. 14) used a Greek termination after the time when he first passed under Roman influence; and Cisiambos Cattos, in subjection to Rome, used a jumble of Greek and Latin in his legends, as given by Duchalais, Lelewel, and others, in which we have the Latin word PVBLCOS accompanied with his name in Greek; the whole legend being—CISIAMBOS CATTOS VERCORETO SIMISSOS PVB-LICOS LIXOVIO. Another Gaul uses the Celtic word RIX in its Latin form of REX, together with the Greek genitive DVRNOCOV (Duchalais, p. 113). Again, another of that nation has the Celtic RIX with the Latin word EDVIS, both expressed at the same time on his coin (see De la Saussaye's "Monnaies des Eduens," pl. i. fig. 1).

These instances of mixtures of words we find on Gaulish coins, and others might be pointed out. They evidently show the jargon of Latin and Greek which was used at this period by the Gauls, together with their own language—a circumstance important in the consideration of Celtic types.

As to the cases on which the writer so much relies—DVRNACOS AVSCRO, DVRNACVS DONNVS, ATISIOS

REMOS, ARIVOS SANTONOS—one or two observations may be made connected with their form of occurrence.

1. When there is solely the name of a state or town on one face of a Gaulish coin, and the name of a chief or ruler on the other, the first, that is, the name of the state or town is usually put adjectively, as is the case in the instances just cited, *i.e.* Donnus the Durnak, or inhabitant of Durnacum (that is, Tornacum—see Akerman's "Coins of Cities and Princes," p. 168, or Turnacum—see Lelewel's "Type Gaulois," p. 243); Arivos the Santon; Atisios the Remian (Lelewel, pp. 236, 317), and so forth. Therefore these cases present merely an analogy of grammar—an analogy which might be anticipated, as it would not be supposed, under these circumstances, that obvious grammatical arrangement should be violated, and the names put otherwise. Here is an actual grammatical concordance, which would of course carry with it a correspondency of terminations, whether they might be in OS or VS; that is, if both the words are made declinable. The writer of the Observations says not one word on this fact, so explanatory as relating to the topic of which he treats: it therefore may be concluded that he was not aware of it.

2. Again, if we turn to Britain, there was by no means a precise analogy in the political positions of the two countries during their coining periods. We do not find instances that the Gauls were allowed their titles after the Roman conquest, except those of Rex or Rix and Vercobretus, which last occurs with a Latin termination; but during the period in which the Britons had an inscribed coinage—that is, from B.C. 13 to A.D. 44 (and the Brigantes and the Iceni indeed later) they were independent: titles, therefore, more prominently appear on their moneys than on the later coins of Gaul. Further, as neither Cunobeline nor the

southern Belgæ of Britain appear to have inserted the names of their states on their coins adjectively, there was not the same concordance of grammar to be observed, to which attention has just been directed; consequently their states and towns were named on their coins in their Celtic forms or Roman forms, as it might happen; and the same may be remarked of their titular distinctions. In short, they resemble in this particular such coins of Gaul as were exceptions to the usual rule of that country, of inserting the name of the state or town adjectively; and some of these exceptions have already been cited, such as the coin on which the Latin form EDVIS occurs with the Celtic ORCETORIX, or as the Greek DVRNOCOV is joined with the Latin form DVBNOREX. Thus the British king Epillus might have had on the reverses of his coins, COM. F. that is, Commios or Commius Firbolg, implying the confederacy of the Belgæ, or that he was a ruler of that confederacy; and in like manner Cunobeline might have had on the reverses of his coins, TASC. F. TASC. FIR., etc. implying that he also was a ruler of another portion of the Belgæ of Britain. But here we need not say, *might have*, as we know, from two specimens that are extant, that he actually inscribed this legend, TASC. FIR. on some of his types (see the Journal of the Arch. Assoc. for 1851, p. 26; and the Numismatic Chronicle for 1852, p. 14).

Two points somewhat material to the present purpose have thus been attended to. The first has been that of the regularity in the terminations of certain Gaulish legends noticed in the Observations in the Numismatic Chronicle, which has been shown to arise from the grammatical concordance of the substantive with its adjective. Likewise, in contrast to this, it has been remarked that there is not the coincidence of the same form of construction in the

legends of British coins, and consequently not the same instances of grammatical concordance.—The second point has been the adverting to the expediency of due attention being paid, in the consideration of this subject, to the different relative position of affairs in Gaul and Britain during their coining periods.

Regarding the other topic brought forward by the writer of the Observations, it has been before admitted that, generally speaking, the Greek termination OS was anterior among the Celts to the Latinised termination VS, though the Iceni of Britain, it may be judged from their coins, rather retained the former; upon which subject, however, it is not necessary to enter at this place. Cunobeline certainly used the Latin termination to his name, as did Eppillus; they both equally Romanised in this respect. And here a remark or two may be necessary on the Greek form of the name DVBNVELLAVNOS on the coins of a son of Cunobeline; which, indeed, are the more required, from the views brought forward in the Observations which are now discussed.

In Britain, then, it seems to have been Cunobeline's attachment to Augustus, and not force, which induced him to Romanise so much in the types of his coins, and in using Latin terminations. He was brought up at the court of Augustus, as is commonly supposed; and the principal *reguli* of Britain of that period, it appears from the account of Strabo, were united by close treaty with the Roman power. But there is surely no necessity to infer from this, that all national feeling was stifled in the island—that the Britons were only anxious to forget their country, and eager to lay down the titles and distinctions so much prized by the Celts (see M. A. Thierry's "*Histoire des Gaulois*," vol. ii. p. 8; and vol. iii. p. 97), and to adopt Roman forms

instead. He Romanised, it is true; and so did the southern Belgæ of Britain; but not so, in either case, that their coinages should be merely viewed in the light of prolongations of the Roman imperial coinage of the day: and the Iceni, another powerful state of Britain to whom we have lately alluded, seem not to have Romanised at all.

Again, when Cunobeline was dead, and an entirely different aspect of affairs with Rome had ensued—when now the Britons were at variance with the imperial power, and a large armament was fitted out to crush them, and bring them into slavery and permanent subjection—was it not natural at this time, when the Britons had drawn their swords, and prepared for an obstinate resistance, that their former monetary approximation to Rome, such as it was, should be discontinued? Was it not to be expected that at this crisis their Latin terminations and inflexions, and the Roman types they had adopted, should be laid aside, and some other style of inscription selected? Monetary testimony comes in here, to show that this actually took place: we have the name of Cunobeline's son, DVBN-VELLAVNOS, in the Greek form at this period, and legends of Caractacus, another son, in Greek characters, and Greek types of the same prince (see *Journal of the Arch. Assoc.* for 1850, p. 374). All this corresponds with what takes place in like cases ancient and modern. If we turn to the half century preceding the present time, we have the fact that the Emperor of Russia checked the use of the French language in his dominions during the concluding contest with Napoleon; and it is noticeable, that when war is declared between two nations, the populace often destroys the insignia of the adverse state. From these premises it may safely be inferred, notwithstanding Latin terminations had prevailed before, that the legend DVBNVELLAVNOS

in the Greek form presents no inconsistency as viewed with the then existing relations of the island with their formidable opponents, and is not contrary to any judicious numismatic rule.

It is not here the place to enter upon the reasons for assigning this type to Togodubnus, son of Cunobeline, which has been done elsewhere; but a remark may be made on the indications of date afforded by the style of the lettering. The letters, then, of these legends are in a somewhat full and rounded character, which suits far better with the times of the Emperor Claudius, than those of Julius Cæsar. The types also have a palm-branch, which appears to have been imitated from a coin of Cunobeline, who again had adopted it from a type of his patron Augustus. Indeed, should we place these coins of Dubnovellaunus nearly a century earlier than the times of Claudius, it would seem wholly unwarranted from their general appearance.

There is still another topic brought to notice in the Observations on which the present comment is made—whether certain Gaulish coins which Latinise in their terminations, afford any corroboration to the reading which some have been inclined to give to certain legends of Cunobeline, of TASCIOVANI F(ILIVS); and it may be pronounced, without much hesitation, that they do not. The coins in question are that inscribed GERMANVS INDVTILLIL (Lelewel, p. 247), and those which, with some uncertainty of the reading of the last word, bear the legend of Q. DOCI. SAMI. (Duchalais, p. 235). Of these two coins engravings are given in the Numismatic Chronicle; and Mr. Oldfield suggests, though he does not appear positively to affirm it, that the first of these may possibly have been intended to read, *Germanus Indutilli F.*; the other, *Q. Doci. Sam. F.*—notwithstanding his own

engravings by no means seem obviously to support his hypothesis.

The case being then left in some uncertainty even as in his own hands, we have only to turn to the French writers, and in their works we certainly find no countenance for the opinion, or merely such as is extremely slight. The reading of F is not in Mionnet, Eckhel, or Conbrouse; nor do we have it in the works of De la Saussaye or Lagoy, or in Duchalais, Lambert, or Lelewel; though, indeed, in the instance of the legend GERMANVS INDVTILLIL it was suggested as an hypothesis by M. Johanneau some years since; but only as an hypothesis. Inquirers in this country must be put in possession of much more stringent proof than has yet been attempted, before they can consider the numismatists of France wrong on a point peculiarly relating to themselves. Nor must it be forgotten, that there is a strong presumptive proof in favour of the usually received orthography, INDVTILLIL, in the very parallel reading of other Gaulish types which have AMBILIL (see Lelewel, p. 247; and the Marquis de Lagoy's "Essai de Monographie," 4to. 1847, p. 18); to say nothing of the legend EBVLILIM on a Gaulish coin noted by Mionnet and Conbrouse (see Lelewel, *ubi supra*).

For a species of recapitulation of the whole, it may be justifiable to remark, that the Observations which have been here discussed have neither displaced any former mode of interpretation, nor established any new explanations: they have merely brought to our notice that the Celts of Gaul were not insensible to the concordance of the adjective with the substantive; and that, very naturally, when the one ended in OS, they terminated the other similarly, and, *vice versâ*, the same with the termination VS. No one to whose notice the point was

brought cleared of its extraneous appendages, would have doubted of this; but the said Observations do not show that there was always the same regularity in all the words which occur in the legends of Gaulish coins; and that there are not instances of a medley of Latin and Greek on them. That a Greek genitive does not occur with the assumed Latin *Rex*, and again the more strictly Celtic form *Rix*, with the Latin *Eduis*. It would appear useless, in the face of these formulæ, to attempt to set up any new rules of interpretation; and having pointed out these facts, and shown their application, no further remark seems required on the subject.

In concluding, it may be perhaps right again to state, that all due courtesy has been intended, in the foregoing remarks, to Mr. Oldfield—the object having been solely the discussion of the principles of interpretation which he has advanced.

BEALE POSTE.

MISCELLANEA.

SINCE the publication of the African Regal Coins, I have seen in the British Museum another specimen of the Syphax coin (vol. xv. pp. 88, 89), on which the first three letters are distinctly $\pi\sigma\eta$. The $\pi\sigma$ are exactly as in the legend given by De Luynes; but the first letter is the first form of η given by Gesenius in his first plate, with the perpendicular shortened. I am unable to offer any explanation of the legend. These letters are quite distinct on the Museum coin, though the rest of the legend is not so.

Owing to the accidental miscarriage of a proof, I was precluded from correcting the list of unpublished coins (Vol. XIV. p. 110). I have several errors, in consequence, to notice here, which the reader will please correct.

The coin of Perinthus, p. 113, No. 2, has the Ω thus—**W**.

The coin of Chersonesus is in silver, as are also those of Apollonia and of Achaia, p. 114. I have found a very similar coin to that of Achaia published in the *Mittheilungen der Numismatische Gesellschaft von Berlin*, 1846; but with the monogram of XAP, and classed to Charisia in Argolis, a place to which coins in copper, with a wolf, and the same monogram, are classed. On my coin, a leaf of the garland has accidentally touched the limb of the monogram, just where the loop of P should be; so that I cannot be certain. I think, however, that the classification to Charisia is correct.

The coin of Sauromates II., or rather III.? reads BACIAEWC . The reverse is as usual, MH in a garland. It is very possible that the coin I have classed to Sauromates V. may be even later. The issue of autonomous coins continued certainly to Rhescuporis VII., perhaps later.

The coin of Pergamus, No. 2, reads, ΠΕΡΓΑΜΗΝΩΝ .

The coin of Perga has CAΛΩΝΕΙΝΑ , and is $\text{Æ. } 9\frac{1}{4}$.

The coin of Gordus Julia, No. 1, has Fortune standing in a countermark on obverse.

The coin of Attæa ... ΑΕΙΤΩΝ , might belong to Synæos, CVNAΕΙΤΩΝ . In the Wellenheim Catalogue, p. 228, No. 5197, is a coin—

M. AVP. KOMMOΔOC. KAI... Tête nue a dr. avec le paludamentum; devant, la tête d'Hercule en contre-marque.

R—... $\text{CTP. M. ΠΟΥΦ.....ΙΙΙΩΝ}$. L'empereur en pacificateur a dr.; devant, arbre; autour duquel est un serpent; dans le champ, TO B Æ. 8.

marked as unpublished. This coin offers a great analogy to that described by me. I do not think it belongs to Elæa in Aeolis, which is the attribution in the Wellenheim Catalogue.

W. H. S.

德

字集抄律銀金及串

裕豐

憑票支銀壹千

九

字集抄律銀

裕豐

CHINESE BANK NOTE.

J. Burre, Lith

Value One Dollar.—From Soo Chow Foo.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

SESSION 1851—52.

NOVEMBER 27, 1851.

The LORD LONDESBOROUGH, President, in the Chair.

The following Presents, received during the recess, were announced and laid upon the table:—

PRESENTED BY

Denkschriften der kaiserlichen Akademie der
Wissenschaften—Philosophisch-historische
Classe—Erster Band (Memoirs of the Imperial
Academy of Sciences—Philosophical
and historical division. First volume). } THE ACADEMY.
2 parts pp. 453, and 6 plates, and pp. 186,
and 6 plates, forming Vol. I. ; Part I. of
Vol. II. pp. 314, with 16 pp. of supplement,
and 6 plates. Folio. Vienna, 1850.

Sitzungsberichte der kaiserlichen Akademie
der Wissenschaften—Philosophisch-histo-
rische Classe (Reports of the Meetings of
the Imperial Academy of Sciences, etc). } DITTO.
2 vols. for 1850. 8vo., pp. 346 and 870,
and 2 plates.

Archiv für Kunde österreichischer Geschichts-
Quellen (Documents illustrating the sources
of Austrian History). 3 Parts, forming } DITTO.
Vol. I. 8vo., pp. 654., Vienna, 1850; and
Part I. of Vol. II., 8vo.

Fontes Rerum Austriacarum. Diplomatica et
Acta. Liber foundationum Monasterii Zwet-
lensis. 8vo., pp. 736. Vienna 1851. } DITTO.

PRESENTED BY

Memorial Historico-Español. Part I. 8vo., }
 pp. 88. Madrid, 1851. } ROYAL ACADEMY OF
 HISTORY AT MADRID.

Souvenirs de Kertch, et Chronologie du Royaume de Bosphore. Par J. Sabatier. 4to., }
 pp. 128, 8 plates and index pp. 11. St. Petersburg, 1849. } THE AUTHOR.

Production de l'or, de l'argent, et du cuivre, }
 chez les anciens, et Hôtels monétaires des }
 Empires Romain et Byzantin. Par J. et L. } DITTO.
 Sabatier. 8vo., pp. 174, St. Petersburg, }
 1850. }

Brief an Herrn A. von Rauch über einige }
 unedirte Griechische Münzen (Letter to }
 M. A. von Rauch, on certain inedited Greek }
 coins). By B. von Köhne. 8vo., pp. 23, } DITTO.
 and 1 plate, St. Petersburg, 1850. }

Trois Médailles relatives à l'histoire des Pays }
 Bas. Supplément à Van Loon. Par Renier }
 Chalon. 8vo., pp. 13, and 1 plate. } DITTO
 Brussels, 1851. }

Une Médaille de Charles de Croy. Par Renier }
 Chalon, 8vo., pp. 7, Brussels, 1851. } DITTO.

Quelques monnaies seigneurales. Lippe, }
 Hohen-Limbourg, Randerode, Hornes, St. }
 Herenberg, etc. Par Renier Chalon. 8vo., } DITTO.
 pp. 16, and 1 plate. Brussels, 1851. }

Le dernier Prétendant de Looz. Monnaie de }
 Bree. Par Renier Chalon. 8vo., pp. 5, } DITTO.
 and 1 plate. }

Numismatique Boulonnaise. Sur les deniers }
 de Mathieu Comte de Boulogne. Par C. }
 Marmin. 8vo., pp. 12, and 1 plate. } DITTO.

Hommes et Choses. Alphabet des Passions }
 et des Sensations. Par M. Boucher de }
 Perthes. 12mo., pp. 520. Paris, 1851. } DITTO.

Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy. Vol. }
 IV. Part II. and Supplement. 8vo., Vol. }
 V., Part I. } THE ACADEMY.

PRESENTED BY

Catalogue of Roman Silver Coins in the library
of Trinity College, Dublin. 8vo., pp. 96.
Dublin, 1839. }

Catalogue of the Bank of England Library
and Literary Association, instituted March
1st, 1850. 8vo., pp. 68. } W. D. HAGGARD, Esq.

A Chemical examination of the Metals and
Alloys known to the Ancients. By J. Ar-
thur Phillips. 8vo., pp. 48. } THE AUTHOR.

William Brice, Esq. (elected January 24, 1850), and William Chaffers, Esq., F.S.A. (elected June 26, 1851), were duly admitted members of the Society.

Mr. C. Roach Smith exhibited the British coin in brass, of which a cast was produced at the meeting of the 27th of February, 1851, and which is described at p. 15 of the Proceedings of the Society for 1850—51.

READ.—1. A paper by the Treasurer, on a coin in third brass of the Emperor Carausius, in the collection of Mr. C. Roach Smith, and published by him in his "Collectanea Antiqua," Vol. II. p. 153, from which work the engraving of this coin in the Numismatic Chronicle, Vol. XIII. p. 150, was supplied.

Obv.—IMP. CARAVSIVS P. F. AVG. The bare head of Carausius full-faced.

Rev.—SALVS AVG. Hygeia feeding from a patera a serpent which rises from the base of an altar. In the exergue the letter C, probably for *Clausentum*.

The type of the obverse is unique, both as to the head being bare, and the portrait full-faced. It was discovered at Wroxeter, on the site of the Roman town Urioconium or Viroconium, and was presented to Mr. C. Roach Smith by the Rev. E. Egremont.

2. A letter from Mr. Akerman to Lord Londesborough, as follows :—

“ *Somerset House, 25th Nov., 1851.*

“ MY LORD,

“ In the summer of the present year, a gentleman resident at Cologne called on me, and shewed me several curious and rare coins of the Roman series,—among which was a Pescennius Niger in gold. *Rev.*—CONCORDIA P. P. Concord standing. He stated that this piece was obtained by a Missionary at Antioch, and shortly afterwards came into his possession. I examined this coin very carefully, and have no doubt of its authenticity; and I regret that I was not permitted to take an impression of it. The fabric was rude, and differed from that of the Roman mintage of this period; nor did it resemble that of the rude coins of the other candidate for the empire, Clodius Albinus, with the title of Augustus. The possessor promised me drawings of this and other curious examples in his cabinet, and I hope ere long to exhibit them to the Numismatic Society.

“ The same gentleman also shewed me eight sceattas, in very perfect preservation, of the types of Ruding’s first plates, Nos. 4 to 14 inclusive, which he was informed had been found at Mayence by workmen employed in the repairs of the fortifications of that city. The post of this day, however, brings me a letter from the possessor, whom I had entreated to make particular enquiry in order to verify the exact spot where these coins were found, and who now informs me that he had since learnt that they were dug up in East Friesland, and that the whole number amounted to one hundred and fifty specimens. It is said, too, that there were more than forty varieties; but in what these varieties consisted, whether they were material variations from the numbers engraved by Ruding, or whether their difference consisted merely of modifications of the same barbarous types, could not be ascertained.

“ The Numismatist must deeply regret that the particulars of this find are probably for ever lost to us; but whatever doubt may

be entertained as to the actual *locus in quo*, we may safely conclude that a parcel of coins, of a type hitherto placed amongst the earliest specimens of the currency of our Anglo-Saxon forefathers, has been found at a considerable distance from England, under circumstances which justify our entertaining a doubt as to their supposed origin and the country of their mintage.

“ I have the honour to remain,

“ My Lord,

“ Your Lordship’s faithful servant,

“ J. Y. AKERMAN.

“ To the Lord Londesborough,

“ President of the Numismatic Society.”

3. A paper by the Treasurer, descriptive of three unpublished English coins :—

1. A penny of Cuthred, king of Kent.

Obv.—+LVÐRED REX, without bust; a cross paté with a pellet in the centre; in each angle a small wedge or triangle.

Rev.—+EABA. A tribrach with a small circle in the centre, inclosing a very small tribrach composed of three wedges; a similar wedge also in each arm of the larger tribrach.

The coin in many respects resembles that engraved in Ruding, Plate III. No. 3, and especially the fragment, No. 54, in Hawkins.

2. A penny of Baldred, or Beldred, king of Kent, the successor of Cuthred, and the last of the sovereigns of that division of the heptarchy.

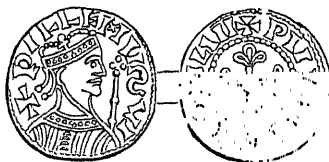


Obv.—BALDRED REX DN. Bust to the right, very like Hawkins, No. 58.

Rev.—DVNVN MONETA. A cross moline in the centre.

The peculiarities of the R being rather like an F, and also that of the back of the hair, or the ear, being indicated by a Mercian Ω , which are found in the obverse of the coin No. 58, in Hawkins, occur also on this specimen. The A in the king's name is inverted. The mode of abbreviating the word *Cantii* differs from that on any other coin of Kent; and the form of the C is very peculiar. The coin was found near Guildford, and has unfortunately met with rough usage.

3. A penny of William the Conqueror.



The reverse of this coin is of the type No. 233 of Hawkins, and the obverse also resembles that type in general style; but the head is turned in the opposite direction, and is larger, filling up more completely the field of the coin.

4. A letter from Mr. Evans, in which, referring to a communication from Mr. Rashleigh (*Numismatic Chronicle*, Vol. XII. p. 165), descriptive of a coin resembling the pennies of Stephen, but reading PERERIE, and supposed to have been struck by an Earl of Warwick; and to another specimen exhibited by Mr. Webster, on the 28th of November, 1850 (see *Proceedings* for 1850—51, p. 5), he mentions a third variety which he had discovered in the Museum Collection, and which had hitherto been considered as a coin of Stephen.

5. A paper by Mr. Williams, giving an account of a second work on Chinese coins, in the library of the Society, entitled a "List or Catalogue of Imperial Authorised Money." There is a preface, followed by some introductory remarks, in which we are informed

that the work is in sixteen sections, and was presented to Keen Lung in his fifteenth year, a date answering to A.D. 1751. It appears, however, to have gone through more than one edition, as, further on, there occurs an allusion to the fifty-second year and second month of the same Emperor; and this is probably the date of the copy in question, namely, 1788. The author or compiler seems to have been a person in the employment of the crown, and to have been assisted by other persons, whose names are mentioned, and who were also servants of the government. The introduction is followed by a copious index, or table of contents, in which the particulars of each of the sixteen sections are enumerated.

The first section professes to describe the money of Fuh-Hi, and the succeeding emperors who reigned, according to Chinese chronology, from B.C. 3289 to B.C. 2218. The second section, passing over an interval of 1,800 years, opens abruptly with the coins of King-Wang, the twenty-fifth emperor of the Chow dynasty, who reigned about B.C. 500. The sections three to thirteen, in like manner, continue the series down to a date answering to the year 1644 of the Christian era. The fourteenth section is devoted to foreign money, and describes coins of some of the states adjacent to China, such as Japan, Corea, etc. The last two sections describe extraordinary money, which may be considered to correspond with our medals, and are exceedingly varied in type and figure.

While Mr. Williams rejects the claims of the writer of the work for the incredible antiquity assigned to the coins described in the first section, he is of opinion that many of them may justly be referred to periods of very high antiquity. The authentic records of China go back to very remote ages; and after the accession of the Hea dynasty, B.C. 2218, there is nothing in the annals themselves which would materially affect their veracity. The average duration of the reigns of the emperors is about twenty-four years, a period which is about the same as the average of the reigns of modern European sovereigns, and which affords proof that the average duration of human life is much the same now as it was 3,000 years ago. Mr. Williams expresses his opinion that Chinese

history may, in a great measure, be depended upon for a period commencing B.C. 2218; and as the various revolutions which have so materially affected the permanency of other nations, however powerful in their time, have never had any great effect upon the Chinese empire, its annals form one of the most curious and authentic histories in existence; and the consistent account given in them of the uninterrupted succession of dynasties, emperors, and events, for a period of upwards of 4,000 years, is absolutely without parallel in the history of any other nation upon earth. Mr. Williams' paper is published in full in Vol. XIV. of the Numismatic Chronicle, p. 155.

6. Mr. Pfister exhibited a fine and very rare coin (*Lira*) of Cosmo I. de Medici, Grand Duke of Tuscany, 1537—1574, executed by Benvenuto Cellini.

Obv.—The youthful, handsome, and unbearded bust of Cosmo, represented at the age of twenty, he having been born in 1519. The coin was struck in 1539. He is still represented only as Duke of the Florentine Republic. COSMVS MED. R. P. FLOREN. DVX. II. [Cosmus Mediceus, Reipublicæ Florentiæ Dux secundus].

Rev.—A representation of the general judgment. Our Saviour seated upon clouds in the act of giving judgment; on each side is an angel sounding the trumpet, and in the clouds appear also heads of cherubims. The legend is IN VIRTUTE TVA IVDICA ME.

In Orsini's *Storia delle Monete della Casa de' Medici*, the following observation is made, namely, that in the book of the Florentine merchants under the letter A, is mentioned a deliberation which took place on the 26th of August, 1536, giving an order for striking this coin, of the value of 20 solidi, and to be of the standard of 11 ounces 12 denari of fine silver to the pound, with the usual alloy; and that the die for this coin was executed by Benvenuto Cellini.*

* "Questa Moneta fu fatta del precitato Benvenuto Cellini," *Orsini*, p. 19, Plate IV., No. XIX.

DECEMBER 18, 1851.

EDWARD HAWKINS, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced and laid upon the table:—

PRESENTED BY

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|---|------------------------------|
| Ædes Hartwellianæ, or Notices of the Manor
and Mansion of Hartwell. By Capt. W.
H. Smyth, R.N. 4to., pp. 414, with 13
plates and many woodcuts. London. 1851
(not published). | } THE AUTHOR AND
DR. LEE. |
| Collectanea Antiqua. Part VII. of Vol. II.
By C. Roach Smith, Esq. 8vo. | |

FEBRUARY 26, 1852.

The LORD LONDESBOROUGH, President, in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and laid upon the table:—

PRESENTED BY

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| Société Royale des Antiquaires du Nord.
Rapport des Séances annuelles de 1848-51.
8vo. pp. 16. | } THE SOCIETY. |
| Report addressed by the Royal Society of
Northern Antiquaries to its British and
American members. 8vo., pp. 188, and 6
plates. Copenhagen, 1836. | |
| Antiquarisk Tidsskrift udgivet af det Kongelige
Nordiske Oldskrift Selskab. (Antiquarian
Periodical, published by the Royal Northern
Palæographical Society.) 1846-48. 8vo.,
pp. 308, 1 plate and 3 maps. Copenhagen,
1849. | } DITTO. |
| Mémoires de la Société Archéologique de
l'Orléannois. Tome premier. Royal 8vo.,
pp. 377, with plates and maps. Orleans
and Paris, 1851. | |
| Bulletin de la Société Archéologique de
l'Orléannois. 8vo., pp. 65 to 135. Orleans,
1850-51. | } DITTO. |

PRESENTED BY

Aperçu de l'ancienne Géographie des Régions antiques de l'Amérique, selon les rapports contenus dans les Sagas du Nord. Par Charles Christian Rafn. 8vo., pp. 11, and maps. Copenhagen, 1847. } THE AUTHOR.

Coutumes locales du Baillage d'Amiens rédigées en 1507. Publiées d'après les manuscrits originaux. Par M. A. Bouthors. Tome II. 7me série. 4to., pp. 580. Amiens, 1851. } THE AUTHOR.

Recherches sur les Monnaies des Comtes de Hainaut. Par Renier Chalon. Suppléments. 4to., pp. 68, and 3 plates. Brussels, 1852. } DITTO.

Guide to Northern Archæology, by the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries of Copenhagen. Edited for the use of English readers by the Earl of Ellesmere. 8vo., pp. 128. London, 1848. } THE EDITOR.

Reliquiæ Antiquæ Eboracenses. By William Bowman. Part I. 4to., pp. 16, 3 plates and wood-cuts. Leeds, 1851. } THE AUTHOR.

Thomas Faulkner, Esq., of Oak Villa, Birkenhead, was ballotted for, and elected into the Society.

Mons. J. Sabatier, Member of the Imperial Archæological Society of St. Petersburg, was ballotted for, and elected an Associate of the Society.

READ.—1. A letter from Mr. Akerman to the President, accompanying the exhibition of a gold medal, struck in the year 1628 to commemorate the raising of the siege of Stralsund. It is the property of the Hon. W. Leslie Melville, to whose ancestor, Sir Alexander Leslie, afterwards first Earl of Leven, it was presented by Gustavus Adolphus. A full description of this medal, which, if not unique, is of the first rarity, is inserted in the Numismatic Chronicle, Vol. XV. p. 58.

2. A paper by Seth W. Stevenson, Esq., of Norwich, on the inscription CONOB or COMOB, frequently found on Roman gold coins of the lower empire; but occasionally on those of silver, and sometimes even on those of copper. Mr. Stevenson reviews the different

theories as to the signification of these letters, which have been adopted by numismatic writers, from Cedrenus, a Greek author, who absurdly interprets them as standing for *Civitates Omnes Nostræ Obediant Beneratione*, down to the learned and judicious Eckhel. Some are in favor of the reading *CON-stantinopolitanum OB-ryzum*; others read *CON-stantinopoli OB-signatum*, or *CON-stantinopoli Moneta OB-signata*, or *CON-stantinopoli Officina B*; i. e. *secunda*. Other interpretations have been suggested with less probability. Vaillant's opinion is, that the proper reading is *CON-flatum OB-ryzum*, or *CON-flata Moneta OB-ryza*, in allusion to the purity of the metal. Eckhel, after recapitulating and discussing many of these conjectures, states that he feels as little certainty respecting the real meaning of the letters, as he does satisfaction with the various theories of the learned; but he thinks that on the whole the interpretation given by Vaillant, offers the fewest difficulties; the most embarrassing objection to it, namely, that instances occur where the letters in question are found on brass coins, being in some measure obviated by the similarity of the type of such coins to the type of the gold, and the probability that both may have been struck from the same dies.

3. A paper by Mr. Williams, on some Chinese coins and medals belonging to Mr. H. S. Bohn. These coins are twenty-three in number, and consist of seventeen of the ordinary currency of the Chinese Empire, and six larger specimens, which may be considered as answering to our medals. They are of the usual mixed metal, much resembling brass, and are for the most part in very good preservation.

On the authority of works in the library of the Society, descriptive of the coinage of China, which have been the subject of former papers by Mr. Williams, he attributes the coins to two dynasties; that of the Sung, which ascended the throne of China about A.D. 962, and lasted about 320 years, being overturned by Jenghis Khan, who established the succeeding dynasty, the Yuen, about A.D. 1281; and that of the Tsing, the present reigning dynasty, which succeeded the Ming in 1644.

The coins, then, are of the following Emperors:—

	Specimens.
Shin-Sung.—Sixth emperor of the Sung dynasty, who ascended the throne about 1068, and reigned about eighteen years. Six coins of two different types	6
Che-Sung.—Son and successor of Shin-Sung, A.D. 1086–1101	1
Wei-Sung.—Brother and successor of the preceding, A.D. 1101—1126. Three coins of different types	3
Heaou-Sung, a grandson of Wei-Sung, A.D. 1164–1191	1
None of the above have any inscription on the reverse.	

The remaining coins are of the reigning dynasty.

	A.D.	A.D.
Chun-Che	1644	1661.
Kang-He	1661	1722.
Yung-Ching	1722	1736.
Keen-Lung	1736	1795.
Kea-King	1795	1821.
Taou-Kwang	1821	1850.

These have all an inscription in Tartar characters on the reverse, implying either the value of the coin, or the place where it was struck; and they form the ordinary currency of China at the present day.

The remaining pieces are of various kinds and sizes, but all of them larger than the preceding class. The legends and purpose of them are very obscure; but some appear to have been intended for badges or talismans, and one seems to have been struck as a medal to be presented to persons who had attained a certain official rank.

4. A letter from Richard Sainthill, Esq., of Cork, addressed to the Treasurer.

“ My dear Sir,

“ *Cork, 23rd Dec., 1851.*

“ Should you think this communication interesting to the Numismatic Society, you will please to lay it, and the coins, before them.

“ The late W. Williams, Esq., of the 54th Regt., very obligingly presented me with about sixty coins, usually termed small Roman brass, though these are struck in copper, accompanied with the following note of information as to their very singular discovery.

“ ‘ These small Roman coins were found in a copper mine, near Perrenworth in Cornwall, which mine is situated in the centre of a small creek in the Falmouth harbour. When the tide was out, they succeeded in forming a small island; afterwards they bored down through it. *At thirty fathoms below the bed of the river* the coins were found—about two or three handfuls. I obtained them from a very respectable person, whose relation was present, and helped himself to a handful. I have made every enquiry as to the others, but was unable to learn anything of them.

“ ‘ *At thirty-six fathoms*, a piece of an elk’s horn, and of its skull, similar to those found in this country (Ireland), were also found, which I have in my possession at home, in Cornwall.—Fermoy, 1st Jan., 1846.’

“ These coins are extremely small; some of them are only five sixteenths of an inch in diameter, weighing four grains, and few are double that size. They appear to me to have been struck in comparatively large dies, and, consequently, have received the impression of only a small part of obverse or reverse; so that scarcely any inscription, or the subject, on either side the coins, can be made out. Of those that can be appropriated, all belong to the Emperor Tetricus, A.D. 267, except one of his son, P. Pivesus Tetricus, A.D. 276. Their workmanship is extremely rude, more particularly the reverses. I should imagine that they were coined in England, and were intended for, and had, local circulation in our island.

“ Yours truly,

“ RICHARD SAINTHILL.

“ To J. B. Bergne, Esq., London.”

On an inspection of the coins, the prevailing opinion was, that they were not the productions of genuine Roman dies, but were imitations of Roman coins, and struck by the Britons after the

departure of the Romans from that part of the island in which they were found. A land-slip may possibly have been the cause of their being buried at so great a depth.

With reference to the paper which had been read on Mr. Bohn's Chinese coins, Mr. Jones read the following extract from the "Times" newspaper of the 19th instant, as showing that the Chinese mode of adapting coins for stringing, had been adopted in California:—

"Nothing later had been received from California. A writer from Washington describes in one of the papers, a new form of coinage for gold dollars and half-dollars, by which the objection on account of smallness is sought to be obviated. He says, I have seen the new gold pieces sent from the Philadelphia Mint to the Honourable George S. Houstoun, chairman of the committee of ways and means. The coins consist of a flat ring, on which there is a superscription, but no head, as the place for putting the head is cut out. The only objection to this kind of coin is the detrition to which, it seems to me, it must be very liable. On the other hand, the coin may be carried on a string, a most convenient and safe way of carrying money. Half-dollar gold pieces, not yet called for by any law, have been sent down, and look very pretty. These half-dollar gold pieces would be more convenient still than the dollar pieces, and may be carried in the same way."

MARCH 25, 1852.

EDWARD HAWKINS, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following presents were announced, and laid upon the table:—

	PRESENTED BY
Archiv für Kunde österreichischen Geschichts Quellen. (Documents illustrating the Sources of Austrian History). 2 Parts for 1851. 8vo. }	IMPERIAL ACADEMY OF VIENNA.
Notizenblatt. Beilage zum Archiv, etc. } (Proceedings, Supplement to Documents, etc., as above). Nos. 1 to 18. 8vo., 1851. }	DITTO.

PRESENTED BY

- | | | |
|--|---|---------------------|
| Denkschriften der kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften (Memoirs of the Imperial Academy of Sciences). Concluding part of Vol. II. | } | THE ACADEMY. |
| Sitzungsberichte der kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften (Reports of the Meetings of the Imperial Academy of Sciences). Vol. VI., 8vo., pp. 549. Vol. VII., Part I., 8vo., 1851. And a Vol. containing 20 plates, oblong folio. | | DITTO. |
| Die Alterthümer vom Hallstätter Salzberg und dessen Umgebung, als Beilage zu den Sitzungsberichten der kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Band IV. 1850. (The Antiquities of the Salt Hill of Hallstadt and its Neighbourhood, as a Supplement to Vol. IV. of the Reports of the Meetings of the Imperial Academy of Sciences.) By Friedrich Simony. Oblong folio, pp. 11, and 7 coloured plates. | } | DITTO. |
| Fontes Rerum Austriacarum. Diplomatica et Acta. Liber foundationis Ecclesiæ Collegiatae Clatroneoburgensis. 8vo., pp. 341, and a plate. | | DITTO. |
| Coins, Weights, and Measures, Ancient and Modern, of all Nations, reduced into English in above 100 Tables; collected and methodized from Newton, Folkes, Arbuthnot, Fleetwood, etc. By J. Millan. 12mo. 1747. | } | MR. WILLS. |
| Description des Monnaies Espagnoles, et des Monnaies étrangères qui ont eu cours en Espagne depuis les temps les plus reculés jusqu' à nos jours, composant le Cabinet monétaire de Don José Garcia de la Torre (Sale Catalogue of the Collection). Par Joseph Gaillard. 8vo., pp. 516, and 22 plates. Madrid, 1852. | | MR. GAILLARD. |
| Three Steel Dies, supposed to have been recently engraved for a person of the name of Emery, for the purpose of striking forgeries of the Irish testoon of Mary of England, the Scottish testoon of Mary Queen of Scots, and the thirty shilling piece of Mary and Henry of Scotland. | } | LORD LONDESBOROUGH. |

On the proposition of the Council, John Yonge Akerman, Esq., and Charles Roach Smith, Esq., were elected Honorary Members of the Society, in testimony of the sense entertained of the zealous and able services rendered by them to the Society since its establishment, and to the study of Antiquities at large.

Mr. Hawkins produced and read, a copy of a Warrant under the sign manual of Charles I, dated Oxford, June 1, 1643, addressed to Rawlins the engraver, directing him to prepare for Sir Robert Welch a gold medal, bearing on one side the portraits of the king and his son, Prince Charles; and on the other, the form of the royal banner used at the battle of Edge-Hill. To the warrant was annexed a tracing of the medal, which is engraved in the Numismatic Chronicle, Vol. XV., p. 80. Mr. Hawkins also read a copy of an order from the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal, dated August 14, 1685, for placing the said medal or badge, together with the documents relating to it, on record in the Office of Arms.

Read, a paper by Mr. C. Roach Smith, containing a list of some Roman coins of the Lower Empire, with reverses either entirely inedited, or little known in this country. The list comprised coins of Gallienus, Tetricus sen. and jun., Claudius Gothicus, Aurelian, and Maximianus, in third brass; of Diocletian, in second brass; of Valentinian, in gold; and medallions, of Probus, in brass; of Constantine, in silver; and Constantius, in gold. The two last are in the public Collection at Trèves.

Mr. Smith also read a few remarks on some sceattæ of rare types in the collection of Mr. Wigan.

Read, a Memoir by Mr. Pfister, of Johann Crocker, better known as John Croker, chief engraver and medallist of the Mint during the reigns of Anne, George I., and George II. He was a native of Saxony, and was born at Dresden on the 21st of October, 1670. His father, who was a distinguished wood-carver, and cabinet-maker to the Electoral Court of Saxony, died while he was very

young. When he arrived at a suitable age, he was apprenticed to his godfather, an eminent goldsmith and jeweller at Dresden. During his apprenticeship, he devoted his leisure hours to die-sinking and medal-engraving, and for that purpose assiduously studied the arts of drawing and modelling. He afterwards commenced travelling in the exercise of his profession, visited most of the great towns of Germany, and then went to Holland, and ultimately to England, where he arrived in the year 1691. He here commenced his career as a jeweller, but still continued the practice of medal-engraving, and at length adopted it as his principal profession. In 1697, he was appointed an assistant to the chief engraver of the Mint; and in 1705, on the decease of the latter, was named his successor. He largely assisted in the preparation of the extensive coinage which took place in the last years of the reign of William III. The whole of the coins of Anne and George I. were executed by him, as also those of the early part of the reign of George II. He likewise executed for the Mint twenty-nine medals in the reign of Anne, nine in that of George I., and four in that of George II.; besides the coronation medals of the two latter monarchs, and a medal of Sir Isaac Newton. His death took place on the 21st of March, 1741. A very curious and valuable MS. volume, entitled, "The Designs of John Croker," lately obtained by the British Museum, was referred to in Mr. Pfister's paper. It contains many original designs for medals, by Croker, and the orders for their execution, signed by the officers of the Mint. Among these, the autograph of Sir Isaac Newton, then Master of the Mint, occurs thirty times. This interesting volume was purchased by the Museum at the sale of the library of Mr. Stanesby Alchorne, formerly an officer of the Mint, into whose possession it had fallen, and as whose private property it was (strange to say) publicly sold.

APRIL 22, 1852.

EDWARD HAWKINS, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following presents were announced, and laid upon the table :—

PRESENTED BY	
Lettres sur l'histoire monétaire de la France, par Etienne J.B. Cartier. 8vo. Blois, 1836- 50., pp. 383, portrait, and 28 plates.	} THE AUTHOR.
Collectanea Antiqua. By C. Roach Smith, F.S.A. Parts VIII. and IX. completing Vol. II. 8vo., 1852.	

READ—I. A paper by Mr. Sainthill, descriptive of a series of thirty-one coins struck by Louis I., King of Bavaria, from 1825 to 1842; the reverses of which, unlike those of the coins of any other existing mint, present historical or symbolical devices. These coins are all of the dollar size, and, in general style of design, are on the model of the Roman large brass series. After deducing the origin and history of coined money, from the earliest recorded instance of the use of the precious metals as a medium of exchange, Mr. Saint-hill gives a list of these Bavarian dollars, with a description of the designs, and a translation of the legends, which are in the German language. The designs are commemorative of events in the history of Bavaria, and especially in the reign of Louis, such as his accession; the institution of orders of knighthood; the establishment of the Zollverein; the election of Prince Otho to be King of Greece; etc., etc. The artist who engraved the greater part of these coins is Voight, who is known in this country by a medal of Lord Chancellor Eldon. The execution is throughout very good, though some of the figures, to an English eye, appear a little heavy.

2. A paper by Mr. Evans, accompanying the exhibition of the following coins in his own collection :—

1. Carausius, in third brass.

Obv.—IMP. CARAVSIVS P. F. AVG. Radiated head to the right.

Rev.—LEG. IIXX PRIMIG. Capricorn to the left. In the exergue, M. L.

2. A British coin in gold. The type of the reverse is that known as the Verulam type; the reverse shows an armed horseman, and

the legend TASC. The chief interest of the coin arises from its having the letters VER., in very minute characters, among the ornaments of the obverse. The only other known specimen of the type with these letters is in the cabinet of Mr. Cuff, and is engraved in Ruding, and in the Numismatic Journal, Vol. I., p. 91. The coin is of good work, and was formerly in Lord Holmesdale's Collection.

3. A sceatta, differing from any engraved, but something like one published in Roach Smith's *Collectanea Antiqua*, Vol. I., pl. 23, No. 4. It was discovered at Dunstable. The weight is $15\frac{3}{4}$ grains.

4. A half-penny of the first coinage of Edward VI., struck at Bristol. This is a coin of the most extreme rarity, and was unknown until within the last few years. Two specimens were however described in the Numismatic Chronicle, Vol. VIII., p. 127; one of the London mint, the other of the Bristol mint, from which latter, Mr. Evans' specimen differs in several of the details.

Mr. Evans also noticed two remarkable stycas, belonging to Mr. Webster, both reading on the obverse, BEOM RE+ round a cross, and suggested the possibility of their belonging to Beonna, king of the East Angles, of whom coins in the sceatta form are extant.

MAY 27, 1852.

DR. LEE in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and laid upon the table:—

PRESENTED BY	
Sitzungsberichte der kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften (Reports of the Meetings of the Imperial Academy of Sciences). Vol. VII. Parts II., III., IV. 8vo. 1851-2.	} THE ACADEMY.
Archiv für Kunde österreichischen Geschichts Quellen (Documents illustrating the sources of Austrian History). Vol. VII. Parts I. and II. 8vo. 1851.	
Notizenblatt (Proceedings. Supplement to the above). Nos. XIX. to XXIV. 8vo. 1851.	} THE ACADEMY.
Observations sur quelques Médailles de l'Elide. Par Ad. Duchalais. 8vo. pp. 19, and 1 plate.	
	} THE AUTHOR.

PRESENTED BY

Prize Essay on the Application of the recent
Inventions collected at the Great Exhibition
of 1851, to the purpose of Practical Bank-
ing. By Granville Sharp. 8vo. pp. 43. } THE AUTHOR.
London, 1852.

Charles Bridger, Esq., of 3, Keppel-street, Russell-square, was ballotted for, and elected into the Society.

Mr. Williams read a continuation of his paper descriptive of a work on Chinese coins, in the library of the Society.

Read, a letter from Mr. C. Roach Smith to Lord Londesborough, accompanying the exhibition of eight British silver coins, entrusted to him by Mr. Goddard Johnson, part of a hoard which was recently found at Weston, in Norfolk. The hoard consisted of between two and three hundred coins; and with them were found two consular denarii, one of the Antonia, the other of the Cassia family. The most numerous division of these coins are of the types engraved in the Numismatic Chronicle, Vol. I., pl. II., figs. 15 to 20; and Vol. II., pl. III., fig. 7. There is one specimen of a new type, having on the reverse a horse, with the letters CAN or CAM above, and below, DVRO. Mr. Smith's letter is published in the Numismatic Chronicle, Vol. XV., p. 98, with an illustrative plate.

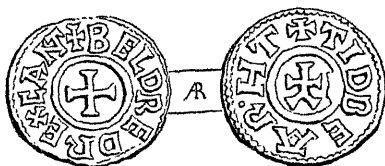
Mr. Saull exhibited a curious and unpublished silver medal of Charles I., belonging to Mr. Pretty, of Northampton.

Obv.—Bust of the king, the hair rather short, and the lovelock over the left shoulder; falling lace collar, figured armour with lion's head on the shoulder; scarf, with medal suspended by a ribband. CAROLVS I. D.G. MAGN. BRIT. FRANC. ET HIB. REX. ÆTATIS SVÆ 1642 (*sic.*). Diameter $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

The reverse represents a figure in a car. It has no proper connection with the obverse to which it is attached, but it was originally published as a reverse to a medal by Trezzo of Hippolyta Gonzaga, daughter of Ferdinand Duke of Mantua, who died in 1653.

Mr. Vaux read an extract of a letter addressed to Mr. Burgon, of the British Museum, by Mr. Newton, her Majesty's Consul at Mitylene; in which he stated, that on passing through Athens on his way to his post, he had the opportunity of inspecting several Greek coins. Among them was a decadrachm or medallion of Alexander the Great, a coin of which only two other specimens are known, namely, one in the British Museum (lately obtained from Major Rawlinson, and described and figured in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, Vol. XIII., p. 70), and one in the cabinet of the Duke de Luynes. Although the specimen at Athens had been suspected, Mr. Newton, after a close examination, pronounces it genuine. Mr. Newton also mentions a hoard of tetradrachms of Alexander the Great, discovered about eighteen months ago, in a vase, by a peasant, near Patras. In company with them were two coins of Sicyon, several of Ætolia, and other silver coins, together with, it is said, some gold coins of Alexander the Great, though none of these last had been preserved.

Mr. Bergne read a short paper describing a penny of Baldred, or Beldred, king of Kent, recently discovered in Suffolk, which differs in some respects from any hitherto known.



Obv.— + BEILDRED REX LANT (the NT in monogram). In the centre, a plain cross.

Rev.— + TIDBEARHT. In the centre, a cross, with the lower limb divided into two divergent branches.

Mr. Vaux called the attention of the Society to a new publication at Constantinople, entitled *Journal Oriental de Constantinople*, just issued by H. Cayol.

Mr. Walter Hawkins, Mr. Oldfield, and Mr. Wilkinson, were appointed Auditors of the Accounts of the Society for the present Session.

JUNE 24, 1852.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

JOHN B. BERGNE, Esq., Treasurer, in the Chair.

The Report of the Council on the FOURTEENTH ANNIVERSARY, was read as follows :—

In presenting to the Society the usual brief annual summary of their proceedings and condition, the Council commence by stating that, during the past year, only one Member has been lost by death; namely, Mr. Isaac Cullimore.

Mr. Cullimore was one of the original Members of this Society. He contributed one or two papers to its transactions soon after its establishment, and for a short time filled the office of one of its Secretaries. His researches were, however, chiefly directed to Egyptian and Assyrian antiquities and chronology in connection with Biblical literature. He also devoted considerable time and labour to the study of the cuneiform system of writing. Mr. Cullimore was for many years an active member of the Royal Society of Literature, and contributed several papers to its transactions. His death took place at Clapham, on the 12th of April last.

It is not always easy to ascertain with certainty the casualties among the list of our Foreign Associates. One name, however, the Council regret to mention as having been removed from the number by death during the past year, that of Mr. H. P. Borrell, of Smyrna, who has for many years been so well known to all students of Greek coins throughout Europe. He went from London to Smyrna, where he established himself in business as a merchant, and resided for the long period of thirty-three years, until his death, which took place on the 2nd October, 1851. He found leisure amidst his mercantile engagements to pursue his numismatic studies; and, partly from his own knowledge and diligence, and partly from the favourable nature of his place of residence, he met with unusual success in the discovery of inedited Greek coins. These he frequently illustrated by papers which have at various times been published in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, in the *Revue Numismatique*, and in the various German periodicals devoted to numismatic science. The only distinct work which he ever printed is an "Essay

on the Coins of Cyprus," a thin 4to. volume, published at Paris in 1836.

The number of ascertained resignations and secessions during the year has been four; and the following four gentlemen have been elected as Members:—

Mr. John Allan Carnegie de Balinhard, of Boulogne-sur-Mer.

Mr. William Chaffers, F.S.A., of Old Bond-street.

Mr. Thomas Faulkner, F.S.A., of Oak Villa, Birkenhead.

Mr. Charles Bridger, of Keppel-street, Russell-square.

Monsieur Sabatier, member of the Imperial Archæological Society of St. Petersburg, has been elected an associate.

In the course of the Session, Mr. Akerman and Mr. Charles Roach Smith, have been, by a unanimous vote of the Society, constituted Honorary Members, as a slight testimony of gratitude for their valuable and gratuitous services as Honorary Secretaries for many years.

The numerical state of the Society is now as follows:—

	Original.	Elected.	Honorary.	Associates.	Total.
Members } June, 1851 }	39	54	1	47	141
Since elected	—	4	2	1	7
	39	58	3	48	148
Deceased	1	—	—	1	2
Transferred to Honorary	2	—	—	—	2
Resigned, or struck out	—	4	—	—	4
	36	54	3	47	140*

An abstract of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Society for the past year is annexed. The accounts have this day been audited by Mr. Oldfield and Mr. Wilkinson, two of the Auditors appointed at the meeting of the 27th May (the third, Mr. Walter Hawkins, having been prevented from attending), and shew a balance of £70 19s. 5d. in the hands of the Treasurer, after the payment of all claims upon the Society to this day, with the exception of two of small amount, for which application had not been made before the closing of the account.

* It was not until after the presentation of this report, that the news was received of the death of Mr. Vint of Colchester, which took place at that town on the 22nd of June. The number of members is thus reduced to 139.

Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Numismatic Society, from June 20, 1851, to June 23, 1852.

Dr. THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY IN ACCOUNT WITH JOHN B. BERGNE, TREASURER. Cr.

1851—2.		1851—2.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
To Cash paid Messrs. Wertheimer and Co., for 150 copies of the Numismatic Chronicle, Nos. 53, 54, 55, and 56.....	60 0 0	By Balance from last year.....	75 14 1
To ditto paid Mr. Wilkinson for one year's Rent of the Society's Rooms, to Midsummer, 1852.....	1 10 0	By Annual Contributions	77 14 0
To ditto paid ditto for lighting the Rooms with Gas	30 0 0	By Admission Fees	3 3 0
To ditto paid ditto for Firing, and for Coffee at the Meetings	1 10 0	By one Composition (Samuel Wood, Esq.).....	12 12 0
To ditto paid for attendance at Meetings.....	2 3 6	By payments for the Numismatic Chronicle	24 6 0
To ditto paid for the "Revue Numismatique" for 1852	5 15 0	By Dividend on £175 13s. 11d. 3 per Cent. Consols, due July 5, 1851, less Income Tax.....	2 11 2
To ditto paid for Binding	1 1 0	By ditto on £188 12s. ditto, due Jan. 5, 1852	2 14 11
To ditto paid for Stationery.....	3 6 6		
To ditto paid for carriage, portage, duty and charges on foreign Books, and for postage.....	0 7 0		
To ditto paid the Collector for poundage.....	5 3 9		
To ditto paid for purchase of £12 18s. 1d., 3 per Cent. Consols, with amount of Mr. Wood's Commission	4 7 0		
	12 12 0		
	127 15 9		
To Balance at Bankers.....	70 19 5		
	£198 15 2		
			£198 15 2

JOHN B. BERGNE, TREASURER.

The following papers have been read before the Society during the past Session. Some of those which presented features of the greatest novelty or interest have been published in the *Numismatic Chronicle*; and of the remainder, some notice will be found in the *Abstract of Proceedings*.

1. On the letters CONOB, found in the exergue of Roman coins of the Lower Empire. By Mr. Stevenson.

2. On a gold coin of Pescennius Niger, found at Antioch; and on a find of sceattæ in East Friesland:—3. On a gold medal, struck in the year 1628 to commemorate the raising of the siege of Stralsund. By Mr. Akerman.

4. On some small brass coins, apparently of Tetricus, found in a creek of Falmouth harbour, thirty fathoms below the bed of the river:—5. On the dollars of Louis I. of Bavaria, with historical reverses. By Mr. Sainthill.

6. On a coin in the British Museum, hitherto ascribed to King Stephen; but now attributed to an Earl of Warwick:—7. On some rare coins, in his own collection. By Mr. Evans.

8. On a work on Chinese coins, in the Library of the Numismatic Society:—9. On a small collection of Chinese coins, in the possession of Mr. H. S. Bohn. By Mr. Williams.

10. Remarks on a Warrant of Charles I. for preparing a gold medal with the portraits of himself and Prince Charles, for presentation to Sir Robert Welch. By Mr. Hawkins.

11. On some Greek coins lately examined at Athens. By Mr. Newton.

12. On a list of unpublished Roman coins of various emperors, from Gallienus to Valentinian:—13. On some British silver coins, recently found at Weston, in Norfolk. By Mr. C. Roach Smith.

14. On a coin of Cosmo I. de Medici, Grand Duke of Tuscany, 1537-74:—15. A Memoir of John Croker, chief engraver to the Mint during the reigns of Anne, George I., and George II. By Mr. Pfister.

16. On a full-faced coin of Carausius:—17. On unpublished pennies of Cuthred and Baldred, kings of Kent, and of William the Conqueror:—18. On another unpublished penny of Baldred, king of Kent. By Mr. Bergne.

The following presents have been made to the Society by its members and friends:—

The Imperial Academy of Sciences

at Vienna,

Their Publications.

The Society of Antiquaries of
Picardy,

Ditto.

The Archæological Society of the
Orléannois,

Ditto.

Society of Northern Antiquaries,

Ditto.

The Royal Irish Academy,

Ditto.

Royal Academy of History of
Madrid,

Memorial Historico-Español.

Lord Londesborough,

Three steel dies, supposed to
have been recently engraved by
a person named Emery, for
striking forgeries of rare Scot-
tish coins.

Mons. Cartier,

His work, entitled, Letters on the
Monetary History of France.

M. Sabatier,

His tracts on Kertch and the
kingdom of the Bosphorus;
and on the production of gold,
silver, and copper among the
ancients.

M. Chalon,

Various tracts on coins and medals
of the Low Countries.

Dr. Köhne,

Letter to M. Rauch on some in-
edited Greek coins.

M. Duchalais

His tract on the coins of Elis.

M. Marnin

His work, entitled, *Numismatique
Boulonnaise*.

M. Rafn,

His tract on the Ancient Geo-
graphy of America.

M. Bouthors,

The local customs of the Baillage
of Amiens.

Earl of Ellesmere,

A Guide to Northern Archæolo-
gy, translated by his Lordship.

Dr. Lee,	Ædes Hartwellianæ. A Description of Hartwell House. By Capt. Smyth, R.N.
Mr. C. R. Smith,	Collectanea Antiqua. Concluding parts of vol. ii.
Mr. Haggard,	Catalogue of the Library of the Bank of England.
Mr. Wills,	A work by J. Millan, containing an Account of the Coins, Weights, and Measures of all Nations.
Rev. E. H. Shepherd,	} Woodcuts of unpublished Coins
Mr. Nealds,	
	} of Baldred, king of Kent; in their respective cabinets.
Mr. Bergne,	Woodcut of an unpublished Penny of William the Conqueror.
Mr. C. R. Smith,	Ditto of an unpublished Coin of Carausius, with full face.

In conclusion, the Council will merely add, that they have heard with much pleasure that a great desideratum in English Medallie History is about to be supplied, by the publication of the first volume of a Catalogue of English Medals, by Mr. Hawkins, which will comprise the series down to the reign of William III.

The Report was received and ordered to be printed.

The Society then proceeded to ballot for the Officers and Council for the ensuing year. The ballot-boxes having been closed, and delivered to Mr. Chaffers and Mr. Faulkner, the Scrutineers, they reported that the election had fallen upon the following gentlemen :—

As President.

THE LORD LONDESBOROUGH, K.C.H., F.R.S., F.S.A.

As Vice Presidents.

EDWARD HAWKINS, ESQ., F.R.S., F.S.A., F.L.S.

HORACE HAYMAN WILSON, ESQ., F.R.S., F.R.A.S., *Boden Professor of Sanscrit.*

As Treasurer.

JOHN BRODRIBB BERGNE, Esq., F.S.A.

As Secretaries.

JAMES COVE JONES, Esq., F.S.A.

WILLIAM SANDYS WRIGHT VAUX, Esq., F.S.A.

As Foreign Secretary.

JOHN YONGE AKERMAN, Esq., F.S.A.

As Librarian.

JOHN WILLIAMS, Esq.,

As Members of the Council.

JOHN EVANS, Esq.

FREDERICK W. FAIRHOLT, Esq., F.S.A.

WILLIAM DEBONAIRE HAGGARD, Esq., F.S.A., F.R.A.S.

JOHN LEE, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S., F.S.A., F.R.A.S.

SIR GEORGE MUSGRAVE, BART., F.S.A.

JONATHAN RASHLEIGH, Esq.

THE REV. J. B. READE, M.A., F.R.S.

WILLIAM DEVONSHIRE SAULL, Esq., F.S.A.

CHARLES STOKES, Esq.

EDWARD THOMAS, Esq.

HENRY LAYCOCK TOVEY, Esq.

WILLIAM WANSEY, Esq., F.S.A.

The Society then adjourned to Thursday, the 25th November.



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